The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Tour of the Prince of Wales Through Ireland.

Projected Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Russia.

Continued Advance of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Parliamentary Debate on American Claims.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales to Visit Ireland—Indictment of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10.

The Prince of Wales will soon make a visit to Ireland, where he is to be made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

The Fenians who were captured at Merthyr-Tydvil, in Wales, have been indicted for treason, and will be tried at the Swansea Assizes.

The Grand Jury of Cork yesterday presented an indictment against Capt. MACKAY for murder, and against MANIX and WALSH as accessory to the crime.

Arrangement Between the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10.

A satisfactory arrangement has been effected between the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Telegraph Companies, which it is believed will remove all the differences between them which have heretofore hampered the management of Atlantic Cable affairs. The details of the arrangement have not transpired.

Continuation of the Debate on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10.

The following is a continuation of Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE's remarks on the *Alabama* question. "The President (quoting from Mr. SEWARD's dispatch to Lord STANLEY) considers these terms to be at once comprehensible, and sufficiently precise, to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint on the part of this Government; but the United States Government in this view would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and regulations of the British Government, its officers and agents, toward the United States, in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during that rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of. The President will be gratified if this explanation shall conduce to remove any of the difficulties which have heretofore prevented the two Governments from coming to the amicable and friendly understanding and arrangement which is so sincerely desired by both." The noble lord replied to that dispatch on the 16th of November. He said—writing to Mr. FORD—the language by Mr. SEWARD appears to be open to the construction that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon might enter into the question whether the act of policy of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power, was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made. Her Majesty's Government cannot, directly or indirectly, depart from their refusal to refer to a foreign power whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligepower was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made. Mr. SEWARD declined the reference subject to this restriction.

No one who, looking carefully at the last few letters, could fail to perceive that Mr. SEWARD had made a considerable change in his position. At the commencement of that correspondence Mr. SEWARD's sole ground of complaint was our having recognized the Confederates as belligerents; whereas, at the close, he assented to the terms proposed by the noble Lord. It appeared to him that there were three stages in this correspondence. In the first stage Mr. SEWARD put the whole question upon the recognition of belligerency, all other questions being treated as incidental and unimportant; in the second he offered to refer the whole correspondence, as it then stood, to arbitration; and in the third he accepted the proposition put by the noble Lord, namely: whether they were morally responsible for the damages occasioned by the *Alabama*, and stated that that proposition was sufficient for his purpose. The difference between the first and last of these stages was very great, and it was to be regretted that the noble Lord had not left the matter there, but had thought it to be his duty to make a special exception of the recognition question, which induced Mr. SEWARD to withdraw from the negotiation altogether. It was one thing to refer the question itself to an arbitrator, and another specially to accept from the arbitration. And another subject, which might well be introduced as an incidental topic bearing the main question at issue, was, if the special recognition were not made it would be open to the other side to introduce the subject as an argument, but at the same time it would be open to us to object to its introduction as being irrelevant in view of the nature of the whole question between the two countries. He could not but regard it as a mistake on the part of the noble Lord to require the total withdrawal of Mr. SEWARD and the American people, from what was a bad and a false position. The noble Lord might have been satisfied with the concession that had been already made in the course of the correspondence, and it was a mistake to break in upon Mr. SEWARD with a special exception, which he must have known would lead to the failure of the whole negotiation. Looking at the whole tone of the correspondence it was impossible not to think that it was the intention of the noble Lord to bring the question to a point, in which it was possible that arbitration was the intention on both sides, and that at the last moment, becoming frightened at the position at which he had arrived, he made the special exception in question. The noble Lord had stated the question for arbitration to be whether we were morally responsible for the damages caused by the *Alabama*. But what was the meaning of the word "morally?" It certainly required some explanation. Were the arbitrators to be at liberty to go beyond the ordinary strict rules and usages of international law, and to extend the inquiry into the more vague regions of moral responsibility? If so, on what grounds were we specially to except from arbitration a branch of the subject which the American people thought bore strongly upon the morality of the question? If the morality of the whole question was to come under consideration, he was not sure that it might not be for our advantage that the inquiry should be extended rather than limited, for he believed that the wider the view taken of the matter, the more would the morality of our position become apparent. He did not wish to express any opinion upon the main question in dispute. He had ventured during the last few years to differ from the opinion expressed by some learned authorities as to what were our international duties, but he did not desire at the present moment to enter into that question. Two classes of objections had been raised to arbitration upon this subject. It was objected, in the first place, that the question of recognition of belligerency was certain that it was not right to refer it, but that it ought to be especially excepted from arbitration; secondly, that the dignity of this country would not permit that question to be raised before an arbitrator. For his own part he was perfectly satisfied of the strength of our position in this question; that he could not conceive an arbitration deciding against us. He believed that war did actually exist at the time of our proclamation of neutrality, and if we required proof of the soundness of our position it was to be found in Mr. SEWARD's dispatches and in the decisions of the American law courts in the numerous cases of vessels captured while breaking the blockade or seized upon the high seas as being the property of citizens of the Confederate States, in which cases the Supreme Court held that the proclamation of blockade was a proclamation of war, and that the North were only exercising belligerent rights, but, however certain we might be as to the justice of our conduct, the American people looked at the matter in a different light, and under these circumstances it would have tended to remove a cause of irritation between the two countries, and we consented to the question of recognition being referred to arbitration. As to the question of dignity, the American Government did not desire that the proclamation of neutrality should be made a question before the arbitrator; but merely that it be introduced as a topic for discussion, and he could not understand how the dignity of this country could be compromised by this question more than by the more important subject being brought before the arbitrator, he did not advance those views in consequence of an exaggerated feeling of alarm, either for the present or for the future; he did not believe that these claims would result in war, although, no doubt, if not disposed of, they would remain as a source of irritation, which would render it difficult to settle other matters of difference which might arise in the future between the two countries. He was aware there were persons who said that Mr. SEWARD had raised this difficulty merely for the purpose of deferring a settlement of the matter, and that the Americans would be only too glad to find us at war in order that they might prey upon our commerce by means of vessels like the *Alabama*. He did not share in that opinion. It was certainly true that in a moment of irritation the Lower House of Congress had passed a bill to bring the American Enlistment Act into accord with their views of the legal interpretation which should be put upon ours, but the better sense of the country came to the rescue; it appealed to the honorable part of their country as regards neutrality toward England, and it pointed out that our act was in fourteen different items more strict than theirs; it showed that although they complained of our remissness in some cases, they had in others obtained the detention of formidable vessels which might have prolonged the war. He believed that we might look forward to the Government of the United States honorably endeavoring to fulfill its obligations in the event of our finding ourselves at war; but then unless the Government was supported by an almost overwhelming public opinion—a sense of duty among its merchants—its efforts would be of little avail, and less there even than here. We felt these difficulties and they would feel them still more. The action of their citizens against Spain and Portugal showed to what extent they might be led, and then it would be that history would repeat itself in a vicious circle, which public laws ought to prevent. Then again, should we be perfectly satisfied if the same strict line of interpretation was followed with us, namely, the instance of direct and positive evidence connecting the building of war vessels with the belligerent power, even in cases where the surrounding circumstances were the most suspicious, and where no information was given as to the real destination of the vessel, a resolution which, in fact, was the cause of the *Alabama* going out, but which, in the case of the rams, was not insisted upon, although he regretted to say it was again followed by the present Government in the case of *Oycleon* and *Tornado* At this very moment a commission was sitting to report whether any charges ought to be made for the purpose of giving increased efficiency to our laws, and bringing them into full conformity with our international obligations. Suppose that Commission reported that it was desirable to alter our laws in conformity with our international obligations, and to give greater force to them, how should we then stand? Should we find that other countries would take their line of conduct in the future from our new finding? or would the not rather take it from our action when neutrals. International law was made up mostly of precedents and usage, and he feared there would be no later precedents than those of the *Alabama* and the *Tornado*. Either we had done right or wrong; either we had fulfilled all our international obligations, or we had not; and it was in the interest of the world at large that this question should be determined; because, if it were right then by common consent of nations some change should be made so as to prevent for the future such scandalous cases as these which he had to advert to. If wrong, then a precedent would be reserved which, as it stood, threatened to create trouble and dispute and ill-feeling between other nations as it had between ourselves and the United States; that there was a higher object in view even than that, namely: That we should set a great example to other nations by doing that which, by our invitation, was resolved upon at the Congress of Paris, to substitute arbitration for that process of war, which might determine which was strongest, but not which was right; above all that we should adopt that rule with regard to a country with which we had so much in common of blood, religion, language and governments, and with which we had not one real interest that was antagonistic. He regretted that the noble Lord lost the opportunity which he believed had been offered for arriving at a settlement of this question. He believed it might be regained and if the noble Lord could then avail himself of it, he would earn and receive the thanks of the people of both countries. [Cheers.]

The honorable member concluded by moving for the papers.

RUSSIA.

Intended Sale of the Nicolay Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, March 10.

The Nicolay Railroad is to be disposed of to a newly-formed Russian company. The terms of the sale have already been settled. The property rights of Americans in the material and rolling stock of the road are protected by the provisions of the sale.

Napoleon Likely to Visit St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 10.

It is reported to-day that the Emperor NAPOLEON will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in June.

ITALY.

Admiral Farragut at Naples.

NAPLES, Tuesday, March 10.

Admiral FARRAGUT and his officers are warmly received by the municipal authorities.

GERMANY.

Prusso-Austrian Commercial Treaty—Movements of Prince Napoleon.

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 10.

A commercial treaty between the Zollverein and the Austrian Government has been concluded and signed.

Prince NAPOLEON, who is now in Germany, will pass through Vienna on his return to Paris.

ABYSSINIA.

Theodorus and his Army near Magdala—Advance of the British Troops.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10.

Dispatches from Annesley Bay say King THEODORUS had arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Magdala with his troops and war material. The advance of the British expedition was steadily pushing ahead under Gen. NAPIER, and at last accounts was two days' march beyond the village of Atteregat.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Exchange of Congratulatory Messages—Dispatches from President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The following telegrams were received at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, and the replies forwarded at 3 o'clock.

PALACE HOTEL, London, March 10—7 P. M.

To the President of the United States:

The guests assembled at the telegraph banquet send their assembled greetings to the President of the United States, and trust that the telegraphic union between England and America may never be interrupted nor their friendship broken.

(Signed) C. W. FIELD.

PALACE HOTEL, LONDON, March 10—P. M.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The principal gentlemen in England that have been connected with establishing telegraphic communication between this country and America, now assembled around this table, send their kind regards to the Secretary of State, and remember with pleasure the interest he has always taken in communications across the Atlantic. CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 10—3:30 P. M.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Palace Hotel, London:

I congratulate the telegraph builders that, instead of building a bridge for the tramp of hostile armies across the Atlantic, they have stretched a wire beneath it which effectually exchanges friendly sentiments, sympathy and affection.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, 3:30 P. M., March 10.

Cyrus W. Field, Palace Hotel, London:

Express my congratulations to the Telegraph Festival Assembly. I wish them all possible success; that their wires may be multiplied through many seas, and their stakes extended around the world.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Revenue Frauds in Missouri—Snow-Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 10.

The United States Marshal ROGERS arrested WM. H. POLLARD, GEO. MERRIWEATHER, GEO. G. WINN, and JOHN G. GASTER, of Clarksville, Mo., for offering fraudulent brands of manufactured tobacco. The accused gave bonds for their appearance. ROBERT. C. TURNER was also arrested for the non-payment of taxes on manufactured tobacco, and MARTIN MILLER for distilling without a license.

Another severe snow-storm, on the Pacific Railway, East of Cheyenne, occurred Sunday night.

The Cheyenne *Star* publishes a report that a Government train had been attacked by Indians, near Fort Fetterman; that the garrison at the fort had been surrounded and escape cut off, and that the troops from Fort Russel were on a forced march to the relief of the garrison and the trains.

The rains here continue, and the river is rising rapidly and all the upper streams swelling.

The mountain trade promises to be very large this season. About sixty boats are already advertised to leave this port, and there will be a line of steamers to start from Sioux City during the season.

Heavy Freshet in the Maumee River—Damage Done at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, March 10.

The damage by the freshet at this point is much greater than was anticipated. Early last evening the ice gorged just below the city, causing the water to rise rapidly during the night, and by morning the warehouses, docks and lumber-yards along the river were completely flooded. The Island House Hotel, railroad depot, the whole adjoining buildings, and the whole middle ground in the vicinity, are also inundated. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad bridge sustained some damage, but travel is uninterrupted, and the repairs will be completed in a day or two.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the ice-gorge gave way and the whole mass again moved down the stream, carrying with it about two hundred feet of the Cherry-street bridge. The water is now fast subsiding; the river is comparatively clear of heavy ice, and it is believed no more serious damage will be done. The amount of loss cannot yet be estimated, but it will be large. MITCHELL and ROWLAND, lumber-dealers, lose heavily; large quantities of pine logs and lumber from their yards were carried lakeward. The shipping lying in Winter quarters is uninjured. The trains on all the railroads centering here are running regularly.

Wind northeast.

Conservative Meeting in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 10.

An immense gathering of the Conservatives took place at the theatre this evening. A large number of persons failed to obtain seats. The dress circle was crowded with ladies. Hon. HUGH WADDELL presided, and speeches were made by GEORGE V. STRONG, Col. H. R. COWAN and Judge S. J. PERSON. It was the largest political assemblage held in Wilmington for years. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, but the news from New-Hampshire produced considerable gloom, though it was not unexpected by those who had watched the progress of the canvass in that State.

Accident to One of the Hanlon Brothers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, March 10.

At the Louisville Theatre last night, EDWARD HANLON, of the Hanlon Brothers, gymnasts, while performing on the horizontal bars, fell heavily upon the stage, dislocating his arm and badly bruising his head.

Charles Dickens in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, March 10.

CHARLES DICKENS read here to-night to about eight hundred people.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

A Republican Majority of Over 3,000 in the Largest Vote Ever Cast in the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

The vote in this city was 2,302, the largest ever thrown. HARRIMAN has 1,180, SINCLAIR 1,122. Eight Republicans and two Democrats are elected Representatives. The Republicans have carried the First and Second Wards, and the Democrats the Third. STEVENS, Republican, is reëlected Senator in the First District, in which the Democratic canvass claimed a majority of 200 for FRANK JONES, the Democratic nominee. Mr. JONES is the present Mayor of this city, and was elected last November by fifty majority over Mr. STEVENS, the Republican candidate, who now receives a majority of the city vote. The total vote at that election was 2,[illegible]52, which was then the largest that had ever been thrown here. The vote of the city at the March election in 1867 was: HARRIMAN, 1,064; SINCLAIR, 949.

Dover gives 1,078 for HARRIMAN and 702 for SINCLAIR. Republican gain, 45.

KEENE gives HARRIMAN 788, and SINCLAIR 43

To the Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

The New-Hampshire State election took place to-day, after the most energetic canvass ever experienced. GOV. HARRIMAN's vote last year was 35,809; SINCLAIR's 32,663; Republican majority 3,146. Up to six o'clock returns have been received from twenty-seven towns, giving HARRIMAN 6,[illegible]0; SINCLAIR 6,467. These towns show a Democratic gain of 124.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10—10 P.M.

One hundred and ten towns give HARRIMAN 2[illegible]839; SINCLAIR 21,011. The Republican gain in these towns foot up 1,084 and the Republican losses 1[illegible]45; Republican net gain, 39.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

This city gives HARRIMAN 1,470, SINCLAIR 1,[illegible]; Republican gain, 90.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

At the election to-day in this city HARRIMAN received 2,016 votes and SINCLAIR 1,785. Last year HARRIMAN received 1,662 and SINCLAIR 1,557.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, March 10.

The election in this city to-day resulted in 1,1[illegible] votes for HARRIMAN and 961 for SINCLAIR. Last year HARRIMAN received 927 and SINCLAIR 717.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 10—Midnight.

Returns received from 150 towns give HARRIMAN 36,407 and SINCLAIR 27,003 votes, a Republican gain of four votes over last year.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 11—1 A. M.

One hundred and seventy-five towns give HARRIMAN 33,792, SINCLAIR 30,907. Fifty-eight towns and small places remain to be heard from, which are about equally Republican and Democratic. It is probable that HARRIMAN's majority will be about 3,000.

The whole vote will probably exceed 72,000, the largest vote ever polled in the State.

The Legislature will be largely Republican.

Municipal Elections in New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, March 10.

The election in South Brunswick, yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket, by a gain of ninety votes over last Fall.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in North Brunswick, yesterday, by fifty majority.

Our Charter election is proceeding quietly to-day. There is but little interest manifested in the result.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, March 10.

The charter election in New-Brunswick, N. J., was held to-day. It resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over 400 majority, which is a Democratic gain of thirty per cent.

SALEM, N. J., Tuesday, March 10.

The election for city officers to-day resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a majority of 152—a Democratic gain of about 72.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday March 10.

In the Camden charter election the indications are that the Republicans have carried their ticket, though the returns are incomplete.

Republican Successes in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday March 10.

The city elections in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Centralia, Illinois, resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket, except one Alderman in each place.

Fenian Excitement in Victoria—Precautions Against Invasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 9.

Advices from Victoria of March 7 state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continues. A gunboat had been stationed in the harbor, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder magazine opposite the city and the different engine-houses were strongly guarded. The volunteers had received orders to hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be required. Every precaution had been taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the startling information was only known to the authorities, but the general impression prevails that they have been badly hoaxed.

Arrival of the Oregonian at San Francisco—The Viscata.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, March 10.

The Opposition Company's steamship *Orregosian*, from Panama, arrived here to-day.

The cargo of the ship *Viscata* is being discharged by lighters, and will probably all be saved except a small part which was thrown overboard. It is doubtful whether the vessel will be saved.

Flour—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. Wheat quiet at $2 60@$2 75. Legal-tenders, 71⅞.

Shipment of Treasure from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 10.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama with $362,000 in treasure, $347,000 of which is for New-York.

Murder at Knoxville, Tenn.—Appointments of Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 10.

A dispatch received here from Knoxville Military Headquarters states that two United States soldiers of Company B, Fifth Cavalry, were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Claiborne County, East Tennessee. The company was sent there to aid the United States Revenue officers in arresting a number of men who were engaged in swindling the Government. No details have been received.

Gov. BROWNLOW has appointed JAMES SUMNER the Commissioner of Claims for Davidson County, and H. W. KEY for Sumner County, both colored men. SUMNER was commissioned by him last year as Captain of militia.

The Radical Republicans have made a pretty clean sweep of the county officers in all parts of Tennessee.

Arrival of the City of New-York and the Pereire.

The Inman steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool Feb. 26, and Queenstown Feb. 27, and the French steamship *Pereire*, from Havre Feb. 27, and Brest Feb. 29, arrived at this port last night with four days' later news than was at hand by the *Weser*. Our thanks are due to Purser LONG, of the *City of New-York*, and to Capt. DUCHESNE, of the *Pereire*, for late European journals.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. MORGAN presented remonstrances of the paper manufacturers of the City of New-York against the passage of the International Copyright law, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

Mr. STEWART presented a memorial of the Legislature of Nevada, praying for the reimbursement of money advanced to soldiers of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

IMMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society, which, after describing the condition of Liberia and the difficulties of communication between the countries at this time, stated that some 300,000 persons, mostly from North Carolina, are now desirous of immigrating thither, and that the funds of the Society have been exhausted by sending some 1,200 during the last year, they therefore pray an appropriation of $100,000 a year for the establishment of a line of steamships, and that $100 be donated to each immigrant, the Society undertaking to defray all other expenses and to provide for them on arriving at their destination. Referred to Committee on Finance.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee of Seven, reported a substitute for Mr. ANTHONY's resolution, in relation to admission to the galleries, &c., during the trial of impeachment, providing that no person shall be admitted to that portion of the capitol set apart for the Senate and its officers, besides those now entitled to the privilege, and the Clerks of the Standing Committees, except on tickets to be issued daily by the Sergeant-at-Arms, not exceeding one thousand in number, good only for the date of issue. Forty are appropriated for the diplomatic gallery, to be distributed by Baron GEROLT and the foreign Legation; four to each Senator, four to the Chief Justice of the United States, four to the Speaker of the House, two to each member of the House, two to each Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, two to each Judge of the Supreme Court of the District, two to each Judge of Court of Claims, two to each Cabinet officer, two to the General of the Army, one each to the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, one to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one each to the Commissary-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Surgeon-General and the Paymaster-General, one to each Admiral of the Navy, one to each Minister of a Church in Washington, six to the President of the United States; sixty are to be issued to the reporters of the Press, by the President *pro tempore*, and the residue are to be distributed to the Senators in proportion to the representation of their States in the House of Representatives.

Mr. COLE favored throwing open a portion of the galleries to the public.

Mr. WILLEY dissented from the exclusion by the ticket system. He did not know that the families of Senators were any more entitled to seats than their constituents.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought there would be great dissatisfaction on account of persons being unable to get admission. He was in favor of throwing open the doors to the public.

Mr. HOWARD said the Committee had given the matter their best attention, and they had concluded that the system proposed was the best possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped that the resolution would be adopted, otherwise the seats would be occupied by a mob, to the exclusion of well-behaved people, and they would be in danger of disturbances similar to those that occurred the other day, during a vote in the Court, on a mere question of order. He thought a thousand witnesses each day of the trial would be quite sufficient.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to strike out one thousand and insert nine hundred as the number of tickets authorized, saying that the gallery could not comfortably accommodate more without occupying the steps, in which case the officers could not reach the offenders if a disturbance occurred, and confusion would attend every entrance and exit.

Mr. THAYER was glad that attention had been called to these expressions of approbation or dissent in the gallery; it was reprehensible, whether coming from the friends or enemies of Congress or of the President.

Mr. GRIMES asked why the heads of some Bureaus had been favored, and not all.

Mr. HOWARD said that some must necessarily be excluded. Senators could furnish them tickets if they desired. He already had two hundred applications for tickets. He expected to see a greater mob assembled around the lodging of each Senator than here.

Mr. JOHNSON advocated the resolution; they would otherwise find the galleries filled by persons for the most part insensible to what was due to the occasion, and expressions of approval or disapproval would be sure to result, perhaps in insults to individual Senators, or to the Managers, or counsel. An order might be given to clear the gallery, but he had never seen such an order executed but once. Without this provision the galleries would be crowded in, five minutes after they were opened by a certain class of people in the District who took a great interest in this matter, at this time, and thousands of men from all parts of the country would be here, who could not be kept quiet except by force. Whatever might be the result of the trial he had too much confidence in the patriotism and good sense of the people to suppose that there would be any real danger to the Government. It would go on as it had done in spite of treason, no matter what should be done by the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY's amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to strike out of the resolution the provision appropriating one ticket each to the Mayor of Washington, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Insitute, the heads of certain military Bureaus, each Admiral of the Navy, and each clergyman in the District.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend by inserting the words "four tickets to the Mayor of Washington and two tickets to the Mayor of Georgetown." It was not agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to add the following to the end of the resolution:

"The seats now occupied by the Senators shall be reserved for them, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide suitable and convenient accommodations for the members of the House of Representatives on other portions of the floor."

Mr. SHERMAN thought the Senators would be more comfortable, and consequently more patient, during the long sessions, if they retained their seats. Senators who could not hear might change their seats temporarily.

Mr. SUMNER took the same view, reminding them that the plan of grouping the Senators on benches, during the trial of Judge HUMPHREY, had been found exceedingly inconvenient. He suggested that the desks might be brought nearer together.

Mr. HENDRICKS understood that during the progress of the trial the morning hour was to be devoted to legislative business, and hence inconvenience might result from giving up their desks.

Mr. MORTON thought they should be brought together more compactly. His experience in courts taught him that witnesses speaking in an ordinary tone could not be heard by Senators on the outer row, and the members of the House should be properly accommodated, as they ought to be present.

Further discussion ensued, during which Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he expected that their ordinary business would be continued as usual during the morning hour, while the trial was in progress, and that the House would remain in session to consider internal revenue matters, &c.

The amendment of Mr. ANTHONY was agreed to, and after further debate the resolution was adopted.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY.

The joint resolution relative to the Post-office and Sub-Treasury of the City of Boston was passed. It appoints a commission to purchase a site for a building to accommodate the Post-office, Sub-Treasury and United States public offices, and appropriates $500,000 for the purpose.

At 2:15 Mr. SUMNER, presuming that the Senators were aware that business of great importance to the interest demanded it, moved to go into Executive Session, which was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly went into Executive Session.

After executive session, when the doors were opened, at 3:40 o'clock, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The question was on a motion to strike out the appropriation to Greece. Debate ensued, during which Mr. CONKLING referred to a report in the newspapers in regard to a proposed appointment of a Minister to Greece, which he said they would doubtless be glad to confirm, and he hoped they would not throw out Greece.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment, as an additional section, requiring that all persons appointed as consuls or consular agents or commercial agents, shall be either native-born or naturalized citizens of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the only class allowed by the law to comprise foreigners was that of commercial agents.

Mr. SUMNER said there were many important places abroad which American citizens would not think it worth while to take. For example, the Consulate at Falmouth, England, had been held by a Quaker family of the name of Fox, he believed, since the revolution, several Americans having declined to take it when it was offered to them, on the ground that it was too small.

Mr. POMEROY said there had been a great many abuses growing out of the system, but he would withdraw the amendment, as it might not be proper on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MORGAN, by instruction of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment providing for Consuls in the cities of Osaca and Jeddo, Japan, at a salary of $3,000 each. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Consulate at Guaymas was changed from the $1,800 to the $1,000 class.

Mr. SUMNER, by instruction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to amend, by inserting the words "for expenses of additional clerical assistance to the Department of State, $5,000."

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, referred the Senator to the 30th rule of the Senate, requiring one day's notice for amendments reported from Committees to an Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER said notice had been given by the President of the United States, expressly asking in a recent message that this appropriation should be made.

Mr. MORRILL—If the Senator was ready to adopt the suggestions in messages of the President of the United States, that might be applicable.

Mr. SUMNER—Do I understand that my friend makes that objection?

Mr. MORRILL—Most decidedly. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Then I give the Senator notice that I will make the objection on the first bill of his that comes along.

The bill having passed through the Committee of the Whole, the question was on agreeing to the amendments therein made.

Mr. BUCKALEW hoped the amendment of the Committee striking out Ecuador would not be agreed to, and made a strong appeal for the retention of that mission, urging its great importance commercially, and the advantage over us that England and France would have from representation there, if the mission was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON and other Senators took the same view, and the amendment was lost by 9 to 26. So the mission to Ecuador was not stricken out.

The amendment striking out Bolivia was also disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER asked for a vote on the amendment reducing the amount for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad from $50,000 to $20,000. He again urged the advisability of leaving the provision as it came from the House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Secretary of State had informed him that he would prefer to have $10,000 more, and would try to get along with that. He would move to amend by making it $30,000. After further debate he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed it, and it was then adopted.

Mr. HOWE then moved to strike out Portugal, saying the Senate and House had refused to make that appropriation, and he hoped they would not contradict their former action.

The motion was lost—16 to 23—and the appropriation to Portugal remains. The remainder of the amendments made in Committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Funding Bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation Bill, with amendments.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the Act of 1864, authorizing the employment of fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, &c.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the facility with which they appropriate fifty thousand dollars to one Department of the Government, when they had just refused a like appropriation to another Department.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the bill was amended so as to allow duplicate checks to be cashed at San Francisco by the Assistant Treasurer at that place, and was passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill for the removal of the Navajo Indians and for other purposes. He explained that the bill proposed the removal of the Navajoes, upward of 7,000 in number, from the Baske Rotundo, where they had been placed after their capture in New-Mexico by an expedition in 1862, and were now held against their will. Nobody who knew the facts considered that the Indians were to blame, great wrongs having been done them by the New-Mexicans. He claimed that the war last Summer, extending from Fort Laramie to Montana, in which the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other Indians had committed outrages, was entirely unnecessary, an opinion in which not only civilians, but Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY, AUGER and others concurred. It was originated by Gen. HANCOCK, probably not intentionally, but he had been deceived. The Peace Commission went down to the North Platte, in Nebraska, last Summer, and gave the Cheyennes arms and ammunition, yet who had heard of any outrages since, although in the preceding two weeks they had thrown a train from the track. He believed that the present war in Idaho would not have existed but for the course of Gen. CROOKE, and Arizona would be peaceful but that the General commanding there had issued an order declaring the Indians public enemies. He hoped they would be removed to a place where they would be no longer an expense to the Government of $700,000 a year as at present, and where they could sustain themselves by agricultural pursuits, &c., as they had done before their capture. He had received a telegram informing him that they were now at Fort Laramie, by the request of the Peace Commissioners, to await the action of Congress.

Mr. HENDERSON here gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and at 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHILCOTT, of Colorado, introduced a bill to repeal certain parts of an act of the Colorado Legislature in reference to the Penitentiary building.

Also, a bill to grant the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. Referred.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Alabama, published last week, which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-morrow.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

Mr. ELIOT presented a memorial from the Colonization Society, asking for postal facilities between this country and Liberia. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AS PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to ascertain and report the names and positions of Government officials who have had real estate in the District of Columbia transferred to them since 1861, with a description of the property. Adopted.

ISSUE OF CLOTHING.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion, was taken from the Speaker's table, explained by Mr. GARFIELD and passed.

ROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a substitute for a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York, chartering a company to construct a road by the most direct route, with conditions limiting passenger fares to three cents per mile, and requiring the through trip to be made within seven hours. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to assign and set apart for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau a certain lot of land in St. Augustine, Fla.

Mr. WOOD suggested that the joint resolution should be modified so as to direct the proper officer to execute it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired who that was.

Mr. WOOD said it was the Secretary of War *ad interim*, Gen. THOMAS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that that officer was now signing himself Adjutant-General.

Mr. WOOD added that the person now in the War Office was intrenched in a military castle.

The joint resolution was passed.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PAINE, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands of Beaufort District, S. C., and for other purposes.

The first section confirms the instructions given to the Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, by President LINCOLN, dated on the 16th of December, 1863, subject to modifications since made by acts of Congress. The second section provides for the public sale for cash of all lands set apart as school farms in the St. Helena parish, South Carolina, by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, and of all lands in Port Royal, South Carolina, subject by law to the disposal of such Tax Commissioners, and which remains unsold.

The third section authorizes the Tax Commissioners to sell, in lots not exceeding twenty acres each, to freedmen who are now, and who before the 1st of January, 1862, were residents on the plantations on the sea islands in St. Luke's Parish, South Carolina, at $1 50 per acre, all the unredeemed land of such plantations which may be at the disposal of the Tax Commissioners.

The fourth section requires all persons who have acquired claims under Gen. SHERMAN's order of January 16, 1865, to obtain warrant for the same before 1st of May, 1868, and subject the lands not required to meet such warrant to sale by the Tax Commissioners to freedmen who are heads of families or who have served in the United States army or navy, at not less than $1 per acre, and in parcels of not more than 40 acres to any one purchaser, except the lands on Phillips, Capers, Tripps, Hunting, and Harbor Islands, which may be sold at not less than 50c. per acre, and in parcels not exceeding 320 acres.

Mr. PAINE, in reply to questions and objections stated by Messrs. CHANLER, KERR, FARNSWORTH and others, gave explanations of the objects and provisions of the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that this was such an important measure that it should be postponed until the State of South Carolina will be represented in Congress, which would be in a very short time.

Mr. CHANLER suggested that the area of advertising which in the bill is required only in the Charleston papers, should be considerably enlarged, as much of the property in question is owned by persons residing in the North.

Mr. PAINE replied to that objection by stating that the publication of the provisions of the bill would give all the requisite publicity. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 75, nays 34.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CHANLER, rising to a personal explanation, said he had been informed by the gentleman from Illinois (LOGAN) that a part of his (CHANLER's) personal explanation, yesterday, in which he retracted anything that he might have said personal to that gentleman did not appear in the *Globe*. He had made the proper retraction at the time, but it had apparently not been heard of by the reporter. He wished the correction to appear.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported back a substitute for the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from the 16th of July, 1868, with authority to the Secretary of War to reëstablish the Bureau where it has been discontinued, on being satisfied that the personal safety of the freedmen requires it.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

TAXATION.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill reported by him yesterday to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. The second section is modified so as to read:

"That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under the existing laws, may accrue before the 1st of April, 1868."

The third section is struck out altogether.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain the bill. The Committee of Ways and Means, he said, had intended to present a complete law, covering the whole subject, and not to present a special bill repealing the tax on manufactures. It had, however, been urged on the Committee from members of the House, and from outside interest, as a thing exceedingly desirable, that having determined to relieve manufacturers from the five per cent. it should be done without waiting for the general bill. Such a suggestion had been made the other by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (MYERS,) the Committee had therefore concluded to present this subject specially to the House. The Committee had intended to retain the five per cent. tax on some half dozen manufactures, such as the manufacture of billiard tables, fancy candles, &c., these had produced in 1867 about $1,500,000; but on further consideration the Committee had at length concluded that it was hardly worth while to keep up the machinery of the law necessary for the collection of that amount, but that it was better to wipe out the five per cent. tax on all manufactures, and to put a somewhat higher special tax on the manufactures of those luxuries and on their sales. The House might be curious to know how much the five per cent. tax on manufactures amounted to. Taking the full returns for 1867, it would be found that all the receipts from that source amounted to $146,223,670. The Committee did not propose to remove the tax from all manufactures, but to retain it on oils distilled from coal, on fermented liquors, on distilled spirits of all kinds, on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and on illuminating gas. The aggregate tax collected from these articles, in 1867, was $61,429,019, so that the diminution effected by this bill would amount to $84,794,654. Some of this sum would be made up, however, by the increase of certain special taxes on different manufactures, and by a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on their sales, when amounting to over a given sum—say $5,000. This would produce about $20,000,000; so that while this bill would remove a burden of some $84,000,000, it would not cause a loss to the Government of more than about $60,000,000. In short, the effect of the bill was to remove the five per cent. tax on all manufactures, leaving to be taxed as manufactures nothing but distilled spirits, fermented liquors, oil, gas, certain kinds of wine, and tobacco, through all its manufactures. This bill was to take effect in such a way as that manufactures should be released from tax after the present month.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired whether the tax on whisky was to be reduced.

Mr. SCHENCK said there was no provision of that kind in this bill. The majority of the Committee had, however, decided to stand by the $2 tax, and the general taxation bill would provide for a $2 tax.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired further whether the revenues of the country would be maintained, while the tax was taken off manufactures and the tax on whisky retained at $2.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his belief, and the belief of the Committee, that a much larger revenue would be derived from whisky with the tax at $2 than with a reduced tax. The Committee was preparing stringent regulations, and measures to be applied to the collection of the whisky tax.

Remarks in commendation of the bill were made by Messrs. MYERS, KELLEY, BLAINE, FARNSWORTH, RAUM, DAWES and other members.

Mr. SCOFIELD desired to have the tax removed from the various distillations of rock oil.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that when the general bill should be reported the gentleman might offer any proposition of that kind.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. SCHENCK to let him submit a proposition to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents a gallon, so as to test the sense of the House on that very important subject.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to do so, saying that if he had no other objection to it such a proposition would not be germane to the bill, as it did not refer to whisky directly or indirectly.

Mr. GRISWOLD expressed the hope that his colleague (Mr. WOOD) would not embarrass the passage of the bill by such a proposition, adding, that for himself he dissented from the majority of the Committee on this subject and would be found on the side of his colleague when the proposition could properly be made.

After some further discussion the bill was passed by yeas 122, nays 2—the nays were Messrs. HAWKINS and JOHNSON.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. BANKS from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in Foreign States, and addressed the House in advocacy of it. Referring to a statement in one of the Chicago papers, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been influenced by the State Department, and that the bill reported expressed the judgment, not of the Committee, but of that Department, he declared that that was a most unjust misstatement of the truth. The bill was the judgment of the Committee alone, uninfluenced by anybody outside of the House for himself. He had never been counted among the disciples of that Department, and he never was more indisposed than at present to follow the counsel of other men, or to try to impose his own views upon others.

Mr. ELIOT asked his colleague whether it would not be a better course if he struck out of the third section the threat which it contains, and instead of giving the President power to order the arrest and detention of the citizens or subjects of foreign Governments offending against the principles of the bill, inserted a declaration that such delay and refusal should be regarded as an offence to the United States and incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations with such foreign Government.

Mr. BANKS replied that if it were a new question he should say that the course suggested by his colleague would be the better course. But it was not a new question; it had been debated for seventy-nine years; a war had been fought on the question, and it was now as far from settlement as ever. The declaration suggested by his colleague was not enough. If a just declaration of principle were made, it should be accompanied by such measures as are open to the American Government, and as will compel European Governments, at least, to open their ears to the representation of the Government, and give to them such a decision as justice and right may require.

Mr. VAN TRUMP addressed the House in support of the bill. He alluded to the deep interest felt by the people in the proposed action of Congress, and said that although the bill was not all that he could wish, he would give it his hearty support. He held that the right of expatriation was found in the great law of nature, and was not surrendered by the individual when he became a part of the civil society; that the natural rights of man were paramount to the delegated powers of government; that no Government had the right to impair or control it. He took issue with the report of the Committee, and with the gentleman who had preceded in debate, that our Government had always asserted their right. He reviewed at some length the early legislation of the country as well as the early judicial decisions upon the subject, and maintained that our previous legislation and judicial action had left the question in some doubt and obscurity. He took the ground that for this reason we ought now to be explicit and decided in asserting the right with the foreigners coming to us, and our people emigrating to other lands. He argued that the idea of perpetual allegiance was of feudal origin, and that it existed even now in England as a degrading relic of the Norman invasion. He dwelt with severity upon the policy of England in occupying a position opposed to the common opinion of mankind. He was in favor of so amending the present bill that an American citizen emigrating to another country might declare his intention and make it a matter of record in the Federal Courts, in order to simplify and render certain the evidence of his expatriation. He was also in favor of providing by law that such person could only again become a citizen of the Government in accordance with the Naturalization laws, like other aliens. He examined the position of those who opposed in 1818 a similar law to the one now reported, and contended that they had failed to comprehend that it is not the Government but the individual who has the right to the only power of expatriation. He held that is the mode of proof of a citizen's election to exercise his rights and not the power to control either the election or the right which is the proper subject matter of registration. He, also, replied to the attack of gentlemen upon the Democratic Party and regretted the bad taste which introduced partisan feeling into the discussion of a great national question.

Mr. MORGAN next addressed the House, criticising some of the views expressed by his colleague (Mr. VAN TRUMP) as a doctrine of the rights of expatriation.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested as an amendment to the bill a proviso that no citizen who has voluntarily and is actually engaged in the military or naval service can lawfully exercise the right of expatriation during the time he may be liable to render such service.

The bill goes over till the morning hour to-morrow.

THE REMOVALS IN LOUISIANA.

The Speaker presented a communication from the General of the Army relative to the removal of the City Councils of New-Orleans and Jefferson Cities, La., which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

Mr. ORTH offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit any report or information relative to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., not heretofore reported to the House, which was adopted.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

STREET CLEANING.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Legislative Committee—Talks About Mud, and How to get Rid of It, with Peter Cooper, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Alexander T. Stewart, Police Commissioner Acton, Recorder Hackett and Others.

The State Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, consisting of Messrs. CROWLEY, CREAMER, BANKS, PALMER and KENNEDY, met again yesterday morning, at the Metropolitan Hotel. As on the day previous the weight of testimony given went to show the utter impossibility of securing clean streets under the present contract.

Mr. Peter Cooper was first called. He said he was acquainted with the working of the present contract system, but could not say that he was familiar with its details; he thought it was difficult to say what would be the best system for cleaning the streets of the City; but he did not hesitate to say that he had never known the City kept so clean before as during the two years under the contract of Judge Whiting; he could not suggest a better plan than that now adopted, but he thought much good might be done by placing the work in some way under the surveillance of the Police; he had traveled through the streets as much as many citizens, but he did not think more could be done than was done; as the snow fell during the past Winter, it was impossible to keep the streets clean; embankments of snow were piled up on the sides of the streets greatly incommoding the public; but this was attributable almost entirely to the action of the railroad companies; he could not say how much money would be required to pay for the proper cleaning of the streets; the difficulties of disposing of the filth had been much increased of late years, and the expense necessarily increased; he had always taken an earnest interest in City affairs, and was now and had been for some time Chairman of the Citizens' Association; Mr. Cooper defined the object of the Citizens' Association; he, with a number of gentlemen of that body, in response to the complaints made through the newspapers, had driven through the City during the hot term of last Summer, and they were all agreeably surprised to find the City as clean as it was; he could not say whether or not the contractor had done his work properly during the past month; he would say, however, both for himself and for the Association, that it was their impression that the streets were cleaned according to the contract; he could not say that the crosswalks were kept clean or even free from ice; he thought it an impossibility to clean Broadway during this thaw; the weather must be permitted to do its work; when he said that it was impossible to keep the streets clean he meant that it was possible only at great expense; the Citizens' Association never addressed any remonstrance to Mr. Whiting; they thought he did his work faithfully and well; at least that was their impression when they made their Summer tour.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman, next called, stated that in his official capacity as Corporation Council, he was a member of the Street Cleaning Commission since 1866, but that he had nothing to do with the making of the present contract; the last meeting of that Commission was held a fortnight ago; the question as to whether or not Mr. Whiting had performed his duty was frequently discussed, and the expression of dissatisfaction was general as to the condition of the streets; during Mr. Schultz membership the complaints brought in were numerous; for his own part he had never been thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the streets anywhere in the City, but much less so with that of the poorer quarters—those most thickly inhabited. In reply to the question: "Had the Street Cleaning Commission the power to annul the contract?" Mr. O'Gorman said he thought not; he did not remember distinctly whether, at any of their meetings the Commission had said that the contract ought to be annulled, but it was his own opinion that it should, and that this important work should be done in some other way; the power of the Commission to have this contract broken would depend upon the facts elicited, as these would, in case of litigation, be the matter submitted to a jury; the result, of course, would be doubtful; when statements came before the Commission, some upon one side, some upon another, it was very difficult to determine the truth; the same difficulty would naturally present itself to a jury. In reply to the question, "Has not the condition of the streets lately been such, in your opinion, as to call for interference on the part of your Commission?" Mr. O'Gorman said that the inclement weather of the past Winter had unquestionably placed extraordinary difficulties in the way of the contractor, and it would be impossible for him to say whether the contractor could or could not keep the streets clean; he certainly did not think that the streets were kept as clean as they ought to be or as they could be; but whether Mr. Whiting had fulfilled his contract so far, was another question; he thought a much better system than the present one might be devised, but he did not think that any could be perfected of this character to meet all the exigences of such a city as New-York; unless additional power was conferred upon the Commission by the annulling of this contract the City would only incur a greater loss in adopting any of the alternatives suggested in the contract; neither his opinion, nor that of any other counsel, to his knowledge, had ever been taken as to the points of this contract, or to the provisions therein in case of non-fulfillment; he had no knowledge whatever of the making of this contract.

A number of questions were here asked by Mr. Kennedy, who has a remarkably small voice, and, owing to this great misfortune in an examining commissioner the reporters were unable to catch the drift of them. Even the official stenographer had to give up the hope to do this gentleman justice, and, although paid by the line and liberally, laid down his pencil in despair.

Mr. Whiting was next called, and he handed in the contract made by him, and referred to yesterday, with Brown, Devoe & Knapp; he said that there was not any understanding between him and these parties that he was to retain any particular persons in his employment, who had been in theirs; there were necessarily a large number retained for a time, and with many of these he parted as soon as he could conveniently; the $200,000 for the contract he had paid to Brown, part of it in cash and part in notes; he had borrowed from friends some $15,000 to enable him to meet this payment; Henry A. Smythe, the Collector of the Port, was one of these, and Mr. Ackerman another; both of these had an interest in the contract proportionate to the moneys advanced by them, and they continue to hold it, as far as he knows; the notes were paid out of his own resources entirely; some of it he had from a friend, loaned to him on account of that relationship, his friend receiving no interest whatever in the contract. In reply to the question, "Have you consulted with Mr. Brown as to permitting the City to inspect the books of the contractors' office," Mr. Whiting replied, with some excitement of manner, that he had said to Mr. Brown that, if they were to be placed here on trial, he should deem it necessary to consult counsel on this matter; the Commissioners did not wish it understood that there was any desire to put Mr. Whiting on trial; they wished an answer to the question simply, "Will you produce the books kept by you under this street-cleaning contract if called upon to do so?" To this Mr. Whiting replied that he declined at that moment to say whether or not he would produce the books. He declined also to state about what the net profits were for a month or during the term he had held the contract, but did not wish it understood that he would eventually refuse to do this; his expenses, he said, during the month of February were $33,800, already paid, and there were yet many outstanding bills of the month; he had not any pay rolls with names upon them of men who did not do any work, yet were receiving pay, at least there were none to his knowledge; he had had no understanding that $25,000 a year were to be paid out of this contract sum annually as a counsel fee; he was told that Mr. Devlin was to have a counsel fee for that amount, but whether that was for ten years or for one year, he could not say; he was told that many parties had an interest in that contract; he was told that Mr. Greeley had an interest in it!

Commissioner—What! Horace?

Mr. Whiting—Yes, Sir, and many others besides, and Mr. Brennan among them.

Mr. Kennedy again dropped in with questions *sotto voce*, with the same failure to get his voice up to hearing pitch.

Mr. Whiting—The only persons now, directly or indirectly, interested in the contract are those named. Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp hold one-fifth, he (Judge Whiting) four-fifths. He does not know who drew the original contract, but he supposed it was Mr. Devlin; he is his own treasurer, assisted by Mr. Perry. In reply to the question, "how much he had paid Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp as their share of the profits?" Mr. Whiting said that this was open to the same objection that he had made when asked to name the entire profits; he would therefore not answer it at this moment; he had made many important changes in the Department when he took hold of it; he dispensed with the services of all employes whom he found incompetent; those changes went on until he had affairs properly organized; the Inspectors in the employment of the Street Commissioners had never to his knowledge received any payment for favorable reports outside that paid them by their own employers; he had never stated to any person that he had to pay any sums of money to Inspectors for making certain reports to the Commissioners as to the condition of the streets and avenues, but he thought he might have said that he could obtain such favorable reports by paying for them.

Commissioner—Is it a fact that you ever paid or offered to pay any sum to any inspector for such report?

Mr. Whiting—No, Sir.

Commissioner—Then why did you make this remark?

Mr. Whiting, (somewhat excited,) complained of the vexatious reports made frequently by the inspectors, and said that he only made this remark casually. It was a common rumor that reports could be bought.

There was some cross-questioning upon this unhappy remark of Mr. Whiting, which was not pleasant.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart was next called: He testified as to the condition of Broadway during the past three months, but confessed that he had visited but very few other streets except those which lay between his home and his place of business; in the streets he had passed through he had seen much garbage and ashes; he thought if these were only properly and regularly cleaned away, the rest of the cleaning would be comparatively easy work; the condition of the streets at the present time was really horrible—particularly when the snow has been piled up by the railroad companies' employes, which he thought was a great outrage; he thought the contract system was the best system if properly carried out; he had had great confidence in Mr. Whitney as a gentleman of probity and energy, and he believed he had had great difficulties to contend with this Winter.

Mr. O'Gorman was recalled, and gave details of the obstacles to travel and dangerous condition of some streets, owing to the piling up of the snow by the railway companies. The piles encroached upon the footpaths; indeed the cars themselves did in some places to the danger of life; along the City Park, facing the TIMES' building for instance, citizens were most unhappily placed in these cases; they were liable to be fined for having obstructed sidewalks opposite their places of business, and they were also punishable if to clear these they threw the snow or ice upon the railroad track. He could not see any way out of this dilemma without additional legislation.

Mr. Brown, ex-contractor and copartner with Judge Whiting, as above shown, was called. He said he knew that other companies had offered to contract for a less sum than he had, but that they failed to secure the contract; he did not know how it was that he had got it; he had no understanding with the Street Commissioners about it; he thought that the contract was prepared at Mr. Devlin's office, but by whom he could not say; he signed it in the Mayor's office; there was no one that he knew of interested in that contract; there was no understanding that he was to pay a counsel fee of $25,000, nor had he ever paid it.

Mr. Adam Stack, one of the two Inspectors in the employment of the Street Commissioners, said that he had been Inspector since September, 1867, and that his duty was to report weekly the condition of the streets and especially wherein the contractor failed to keep his contract. Although his district embraced all the east side of the City from the Battery to Sixtieth-street, he reported its condition every week; he visited all the streets of this district. He was satisfied that the contract was complied with last week and so reported.

Poice Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, next called, stated that he was familiar with the condition of the streets of the City during the existence of the present contract; their condition was not such as the interest of the City demanded; the great point to his mind was that some streets got more than their share of attention, others much less; the Fourth and Sixth Wards, densely populated, were not cleaned often enough; he thought, nevertheless, that Mr. Whiting complied with the terms of his contract better than any of his predecessors; he certainly removed the ashes and garbage better; he had many difficulties in the way, among them—the important one—he had no dumping-grounds; he believed the City could be cleaned for $500,000 per annum, but the man who did it wouldn't make much money out of it; the contract as it stands is not made for the benefit of the City, but for that of the contractor; so it could be construed; if properly written, and the City therein protected, and dumping-grounds given to the contractor, he thought the work could be well done; he had no doubt that the condition of the streets could be better reported by the Police than by any other source; but he objected to having any more work put upon their shoulders; the contractor ought to be compelled by the terms of the contract, which now he is not, to take up ashes or garbage whether it was in boxes or barrels or not; in this important respect also the contract was imperfect; he did not think any one could do more than Judge Whiting had done under the existing contract.

Mr. Acton suggested further, that having obtained proper dumping-grounds, if the contractor would only pay for all dirt brought to him, by whomsoever brought, that the City would never be dirty. This idea seemed to strike all present as an original one and practicable, but a question of course for the consideration of the contractor particularly and solely for the present.

Mr. Lincoln, President of the Board of Health, said that he too thought the condition of the streets very frightful, and that the whole trouble lay with the contract through which he said you could drive a horse and cart; he thought it ought to be annulled as soon as possible; he thought that the people would pay willingly an additional tax if it were necessary to impose it to secure thoroughly clean streets.

Mr. Charles A. Whelan, the other Inspector of Streets, corroborated the statements of Mr. Stack as to the condition of the streets, and the character of the reports from time to time; his duty is to report on all the west side of the City weekly.

At this point the Committee adjourned until 3 o'clock—it was then 2.

At 3 o'clock Recorder HACKETT, a member of the Street Commission, testified to his belief that Mr. WHITING had tried to clean the City. He had seen the draft of the original contract; he believed it was in the handwriting of Mr. DEVLIN; he thought it would be advisable, while the present contract is in force, to delegate to the Mayor certain powers, enabling him to have the streets freed, as far as possible, of ice and snow during the winter storms; it was his opinion that there should be legislative action to compel the railroad companies to keep the streets clear of ice and snow through which their cars ran, and he concluded by saying that he thought that Judge WHITING had made an earnest endeavor to do his whole duty.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Mr. HARDY offered a resolution rescinding a resolution to pave Ninth-avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street with Belgian pavement.

Mr. HARDY said that nine-tenths of the persons occupying property on the line of the avenue are opposed to the paving of the avenue.

Mr. CUSHMAN said the opponents of the measure were lessees and not property-owners. Their leases would expire in about a year, and perhaps it would be as well to let the matter lie over.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to insert in the tax levy the sum of $10,000 for a New-York Dispensary and $1,000 for the Branch Homeopathic Dispensary in Seventh-street.

The Board held a special meeting at 6:45 o'clock last evening, President COMAN in the chair. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in adopting a resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, to pave Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, with the Stafford pavement. The vote on the concurrence was unanimous, twelve members (all present) voting in the affirmative.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A resolution was adopted rescinding the resolution granting permission to the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues.

A resolution to appropriate $350 for the engrossing and framing of complimentary resolutions to Ex-Alderman SHANNON was concurred in.

Resolutions were adopted to pave Maiden-lane, Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth-street; Twenty-third-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Dey-street, between Broadway and West-street, with Nicolson pavement.

The resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare the manual for 1868, and to have 15,000 copies thereof published, was called up.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said he had last year opposed the resolution because it did not provide for any copies of the book being given to the Mayor. He found, however, that a certain amount of money would be appropriated for printing, and it might as well be spent on the manual as anything else. He did not see why his constituents should be deprived for another year of "one of the greatest books in the State." He hoped the Clerk, Mr. SHANNON, would get up the book economically, and distinguish himself on the occasion.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Resolutions to appoint CHARLES BAULCH, Assistant City Librarian, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and to pave Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement, were also adopted over the Mayor's veto.

The Mayor was empowered to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers of THOS. F. LAVELLE, after which the Board adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Delegates of the Tammany Hall Democracy met in Convention at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, yesterday, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Albany to-day. Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW occupied the chair, and Messrs. DUNLOP and FIELD acted as Secretaries. After the delegates had presented their credentials, by wards, a Committee, consisting of one from each ward, was appointed, to report a list of delegates to represent the Convention at Albany. The Committee submitted the following list, which was adopted:

District.	Delegate.	Alternate.
1	Edward Hogan	Dennis Quinn.
2	Thomas Coman	John Stacom.
3	James Hayes	Henry McLusky.
4	William M. Tweed	E. V. Shanly.
5	Peter Mitchell	Thomas Conery.
6	G. M. Lossee	Joseph H. Tooker.
7	J. W. Fowler	George H. Purcell.
8	John Scott	Peter Tracy.
9	James O'Neil	Patrick Gedney.
10	M. C. Gross	B. Kincy.
11	Peter Trainer	James Reynolds.
12	Henry Waltman	Edward Hare.
13	Peter Dolan	D. V. Freeman.
14	Charles G. Cornell	Thomas Conner.
15	John McGrane	Henry A. Childs.
16	John J. Bradley	Richard Dalton.
17	Alexander Wood	James D. Brady.
18	Richard B. Connolly	G. W. McLean.
19	Edward Jones	Peter Mattison.
20	William Hitchman	Francis McCabe.
21	Henry W. Genet	Robert Earle.

A notice having been given that the Delegates would meet at rooms Nos. 450 and 452 Delavan House, Albany, at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, the Committee adjourned.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

It has lately come to the knowledge of Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, that parties in Philadelphia are in the practice of forwarding whisky, tax unpaid, to this City, where it meets with ready purchasers. It is reported that this whisky has been sold for the low price of 95 cents per gallon. The maximum price asked is $1 50 per gallon. In order to prevent this species of fraud, Collector SHOOK issued orders about a week ago to have all the whisky coming from Philadelphia placed under seizure, and, in consequence, about 300 barrels, consisting of lots of three barrels and upward, have been taken possession of by Mr. SHOOK's inspectors, the seizures, for the most part, having been made by Inspector PALMER. At present there is not a single distillery in operation in the Thirty-second District.

In the up-town districts a considerable amount of business has been done by the distillers during the past two weeks, although since the seizures made by Collector BAILEY, Saturday and Sunday nights, there has been a tendency among the liquor men to contract operations.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer. No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1100—Conant vs. Wilkinson.
1292—Stern vs. Deutsch et al.
1296—Hall vs. De Long.
1310—Chapin vs. Sigismund et al.
1304—Johnston vs. Leland.
1316—Crawford vs. Kemper, &c.
1318—White vs. The Mariposa Co.
868—Groves vs. Decker, Treas'r, &c.
842—Curtis, Rec'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1096—Jacobs vs. Duxberry et al.
738½—Matthews vs. Straw.

Nos.
900—Monahan vs. Spotts, Adm'x, et al.
160—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGrane et al.
1344—Daly vs. Ericsson.
1346—Woodworth et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.
1348—Dohrman et al. vs. Suthy.
1350—Norton et al. vs. Halsey et al.
1352—McCreery vs. Isaacs et al.
1354—Fuglesang vs. Ahrens et al.
1356—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
959—Potter vs. Hyman.
790—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1090—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
946—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1073—Frack vs. Koehler.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.

Nos.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.
973—Hardenburgh vs. Del. and H. Canal Co.
780—Makewen vs. Finigan.
1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
702½—Rogers vs. Smith.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
989—Livingston, &c., vs. North.
463—Tintell vs. Devlin.
493—Tucker et al. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
152—Bolles, Rec'r, &c., vs. Duff, Rec'r, &c.
114—Ensign et al. vs. Herrick et al.
130—Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson.
168—Osgood et al. vs. Groves et al.
191—Stafford vs. Babcock.
192—Babcock vs. Stafford.
193—McGennis vs. McGennis et al.

Nos.
216—Fisher vs. McGuire.
524—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al.
260—Powers vs. Amory et al.
270—Vanderpool vs. McEvily et al.
279—Coleman vs. Lynch.
209—Held vs. McGuckin.
182—Cranston vs. Mason.
223—Barrill et al. vs. Phillips et al.
99—Taklas et al. vs. Sheyer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
21—Reilly vs. Pouce.
86—Rogers et al. vs. Moore.
134—People, &c., vs. Colgate et al.
142—Winslow vs. Duncan et al.
155—Mackentire vs. Mackentire.
157—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
163—Middlefield Fire & B. S. Co. vs. Dayton et al.
176—Stokes vs. Johnson.
79—Johnson, Rec'r, vs. Merch. Exchange Nat. B'k.

Nos.
192—Jennison vs. Cedar Rapids and Miss. R. R. Co.
198—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
201—Andrews, Rec'r, vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al.
236—Adriatic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Bradley et al.
237—Way vs. Colgate Manuf'g Co.
253—Dugan vs. Duryea et al.
256—Katz vs. Bohn.
257—Wonkow vs. Ellers.
267—Myers vs. Sherwin et al.
268—Harnuty vs. Harnuty.
269—Davies vs. Monks.

Call No. 271—Hamil vs. Epstein.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3643—Russel vs. Berrien.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Schaefer.
3663—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.
3715—Stein et al. vs. Eberle.
3511—Weden vs. Shipman et al.
3915—Heinz vs. Green.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.

Nos.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Ex'r, &c.
2437—Levy vs. Godfrey et al.
3330—McCauley vs. Funke et al.
3685—Johnson vs. Tappan et al.
3541—Finnegan, Adm'x, vs. Nattbeck.
2875—Stephens vs. West et al.

Part II.—Held by Judge Garvin.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
1556—Meison vs. Hope.
1114—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
3356—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.

Nos.
2564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3736—The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.
3714—Berg et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.
3782—Adams vs. Blaucan et al.
3808—Murphy vs. Beers et al.
3836—M'Cormack et al. vs. Lees.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
771—Brett, Assee., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1032—Sarner vs. Unger.
1061—Powle vs. Henessey.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
1037—Falke et al. vs. Stern et al.
1058—Levison vs. Freed et al.
1044—Kliener vs. Hormann.
1050—Rain vs. Hilbe, &c.

Nos.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland.
1071—Salmon vs. Marsh.
1072—Meyer, &c., vs. Son.
1073—Cudlipp et al. vs. Cudlipp et al.
1074—Asnwost et al. vs. Muter.
1075—Rotchford vs. Byrne.
1080—Baker vs. Stephens.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
476—McTerney vs. Murphey et al.
560—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
2070—Cohen vs. Lohet.
956—Whitely vs. Caleby.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
949—Earle vs. Cohen.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.
930—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
931—Same vs. Same.
1084—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.
986—Arnold vs. Bedford.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
963—National Park Bank vs. Potter.
343—Page vs. Colby.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
——Blampaid vs. Le Boutellier.
444—Monroe vs. Carroll.
445—Monroe vs. Peck.
434—Schuller vs. Dubois.
295—Colby vs. Schloemer.
——Horton vs. Woolf.
449—Freyer vs. Hess.
452—Kaufman vs. Cohen.
454—Bonny vs. Stewart.
457—Blackburn vs. Tuck.
313—Dennis vs. Humphrey.
316—Johnson vs. Thompson.
440—Ferguson vs. McCabe.
437—Fray vs. Foster.
366—Oesterley vs. Fairfield.
332—Ledion vs. Despotelle.
373—Dillon vs. Cummings.

Nos.
365—Flaherty vs. Bayard.
458—Krasher vs. Phillippee.
459—Oppenheimer vs. Woods.
460—Doherty vs. Cassidy.
461—Young vs. Walbain.
462—Emschweiler vs. Heyde.
463—Andrews vs. Collins.
464—Grossmayer vs. Copinus.
465—Tasto vs. Archibald.
466—Williams vs. Sturgis.
467—Lovejoy vs. De Lavarre.
468—The B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
469—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
470—Birnbaum vs. Mass.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Catharine Reardon; grand larceny from person.

The People vs. David Clarkson; grand larceny from person.

The People vs. Emma Johnson and Thomas McCormick; grand larceny from person.

The People vs. James Riley; robbery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. George Delmar—grand larceny.

The People vs. Louis Cohn, two cases—grand larceny.

The People vs. Samuel Tristram and Catharine Tristram—grand larceny.

The People vs. Owen McNamara and Peter Hansen—grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. Walker, John McBride, Patrick Dempsey and George F. Kelly—grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas Day and Henry Maier—rape.

The People vs. Adolph Schlaurbach—false pretences.

The People vs. Charles Presley, John Burmore, John Larens, Austin Davis, Mary Davis and Elizabeth Hayes—burglary.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
106—Christian Becker vs. Michael McMahon.
114—McNair vs. Cutter.
117—Olsen vs. Falleson.
120—Campbell vs. Murray et al.
124—Foster et al. vs. Reid.
125—Silberstein vs. Campbell.
126—Meitz vs. Campbell.
127—Throp vs. The City of Brooklyn.
128—Poole vs. Campbell.

Nos.
129—Bennett vs. Van Brunt.
130—Butler vs. The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co.
131—Fannin vs. Donnelson.
133—Stone vs. Harts.
134—Herr vs. Jardin.
135—Olsten vs. Johnson.
136—Shields vs. Deutsch.
137—Fagin vs. Shovel.
138—Lyon vs. McIlvaine.
139—Latimer vs. Bewley.
140—Spooner vs. Bennett.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

JURISDICTION—RECEIVER OF NATIONAL BANK.

Frederick A. Platt, Receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs Charles B. Claflin et al.—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling under an execution issued on a judgment against The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, entered Oct. 2, 1857, the interest of the judgment debtor in the banking house which passed to the Receiver on his appointment.

Among other questions raised, the defendants claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

Held by the Court—That this being a suit in equity and not at common law, the Court has no jurisdiction. The statute of 1815 which confers jurisdiction of certain cases brought by officers of the United States, upon the Courts of the United States, expressly confines it to suits at common law. The motion is therefore denied.

For plaintiff, District-Attorney Tracy and Mr. Benedict; for defendants, Messrs. Burrill, Davison and Burrill.

REVENUE CASE.

The United States vs. John Bolger.—The prisoner was indicted for having carried on a distillery without having paid the special tax, for having distilled in a private residence, and illegally removed spirits. This case was almost similar to one tried yesterday, in which the prisoner's brother Dudley was defendant. The chief witness for the prosecution was a man named Moran, who swore that he acted as partner of both brothers, and that they did business at a house corner of Nostrand and Myrtle-avenues; they carried on a distillery for about three weeks, at the end of which time, in consequence of information received, the Government seized the still and had it confiscated. Moran gave evidence implicating the brothers Bolger, and they were accordingly arraigned for an offence under the Revenue law; but the testimony of Moran was impugned by the counsel for the defence, in consequence of a few contradictions in his statement. The case was given to the jury this evening, but they have not yet returned with their verdict.

RESIGNATION.

The Deputy Clerk to this Court, Mr. K. Innes, has, since his admission to the Bar, resigned the position held by him under the Court. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. D. H. Perry, for some time past connected with the Comptroller's Office in New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—FURTHER IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

William Belden vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. A. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard, Frank Work, Josiah Bardwell, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Alexander S. Diven, Daniel Drew, John S. Eldridge, Wm. Evans, Eben D. Jordan, Jay Gould, Dudley S. Gregory, Geo. M. Groves, Frederick A. Lane, Homer Ramsdell, William B. Skidmore, Henry Thompson, James S. Whitney, James Fisk, Jr., The Erie Railway Company and Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New-York—The above entitled action has just been commenced and an injunction has been granted, restraining the defendants, above named, their agents and servants, from commencing or assisting in commencing any further action by suit, petition or otherwise. This litigation is now becoming very complicated, so much so, that some of the attorneys engaged in the proceedings informed our reporter yesterday, that it was impossible to keep track of them.

There are first two suits and a special proceeding in the interest of Mr. Frank Work vs. Mr. Daniel Drew. The proceedings in these cases so far as they have gone have already been reported in the TIMES. Then there is a counter suit, whereby Mr. Work is enjoined, and all proceedings on his part are stayed, so far as the preceding suits are concerned. All these proceedings have been published heretofore. Next we have the action of Richard Schell vs. The Erie Railway Company, Daniel Drew and others, brought by the attorneys of Mr. Vanderbilt, in which an injunction was granted restraining any action on behalf of the Company unless Mr. Work can take a part therein.

All of these original cases were to have been heard before Judge BARNARD yesterday, but owing to the fact that he was engaged in the Casey murder trial, the argument was postponed until this morning. The Judge stated however that when the cases came before him he would sweep away all the injunctions except those granted in the original suits.

Judge Gilbert, of the Second District, was applied to in behalf of Mr. Belden, the plaintiff in the action above entitled, and on the following complaint and affidavits an injunction was granted.

THE COMPLAINT.

William Belden, plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other stockholders and all other creditors of the Erie Railroad Company, complains and alleges: 1. That the Erie Railway Company, is a corporation organized under certain acts of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad," passed April 4, 1860, and "an act in addition to" the said act passed April 2, 1861, and the act amendatory to or supplementary to the same. 2. That the plaintiff is the owner of one thousand shares and upward of the stock of the said Erie Railway Company, of which a part is standing in his name upon its books, and he is also the owner and holder of a bond of the Company for the sum of $1,000, dated Aug. 15, 1857, and payable on the first day of October, 1880. 3. That the defendants, Frank Work, Joseph Bardwell, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Alexander S. Diven, Daniel Drew, John S. Eldridge, William Evans, Eben D. Jordan, Jay Gould, Dudley S. Gregory, Geo. M. Groves, Frederick A. Lane, Homer Ramsdell, Wm. B. Skidmore, Henry Thompson, Jas. S. Whitney and James Fisk, Jr., are the Directors of the said Erie Railway Company. 4. That the said Erie Railway Company maintains and operates a railway extending from the City of New-York through the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and New-York to Dunkirk and Buffalo; such railway having a broader gauge than most other railways in this country, and its cars being for that reason unable to pass over most of the railways which connect with it. 5. That the business and profits of said Company would be very largely increased by the opening of railways of an equal gauge connected with the said railway and leading to the West, so that cars might pass over the same from New-York to all the principal Western cities without change. 6. That another line of railway between the cities of New-York and Buffalo is formed by certain lines known as the Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, and the Central Railroad, all having a narrow gauge, uniform with that adopted by most railroads in this country. 7. That the corporations owning these three roads are all controlled by the defendant Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is a director in each of them, and a majority of the stock in each of such corporations is owned by him, or by persons acting for his interest, and in uniform cooperation with him. 8. That the business of the said Erie Railway Company is carried on in constant competition with the said three corporations which have a common interest in opposition to that of the said Company. 9. That the said Company has for some time past endeavored to complete its connections with the West by securing the opening of railways with a track of equally broad gauge with its own, and as the plaintiff is informed and believes, its directors had nearly completed such arrangements as would accomplish this result, when the proceedings hereinafter mentioned were commenced. 10. That as the plaintiff is informed and believes, a combination was entered into at some time in the month of February, 1868, between the defendants, *Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard and Frank Work, to speculate in the stock of the said Erie Railway Company, and to use the process of the Courts for the purpose of aiding their speculations, for which purpose they had various consultations together, in which it was agreed that the said Work, as agent for the said conspirators, should bring actions* and other proceedings in the Courts, whereby the said Company should be restrained from carrying out its plans for extending its connections with the West, and from fulfilling its contracts for the issue of stock, and whereby its directors, or some of them, should be suspended or removed, and a receiver of its property should be appointed. 11. That in pursuance of the said conspiracy, the said Work commenced an action against the said Company on or about the 17th day of February, 1868, for the purpose of preventing the said Company from paying a large sum of money, lawfully owing by it to the defendant Daniel Drew; on the 19th of February, 1868, he caused a petition to be filed in the name of the People of the State of New-York, for the removal of the said Drew from his office as Director and Treasurer of the said Company; and on the 2d of March, 1868, he caused an action to be commenced in the name of the said people against the Erie Railway Company, and eleven only of the seventeen directors, for the purpose of restraining it from completing the arrangements previously entered into for the extension of a broad-gauge track connecting its road with the West. 12. That in the two actions above mentioned, the said Work obtained injunctions restraining the said Company from paying its said debt to Daniel Drew, and from fulfilling its contracts for the extension of connecting lines to the West; and in the petition above mentioned, an order was granted suspending the said Drew from his said offices, and requiring him to show cause within two days why he should not be removed therefrom. 13. That although the petition aforesaid and the summons and complaint in the last-mentioned action purport to be signed by the Attorney-General, the plaintiff is informed and believes that all these proceedings are originated and exclusively by attorneys employed by the said Work, acting as agent for the said conspirators. 14. That in none of the said proceedings have any of the stockholders of the said Company other than the eleven directors aforesaid, been made parties or had any opportunity to be heard, although such proceedings affect the interests of the said stockholders more than those of the directors. 15. That the defendant, Frank Work, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, is an agent of the defendant Cornelius Vanderbilt, and ever since his election as a director of the said Erie Railway Company he has acted in bad faith for the interest of the said Vanderbilt and the competing lines, and instituted all the said proceedings in bad faith for the like interest and for the interest of the conspirators aforesaid. 16. That the acts and proceedings aforesaid are intended by the parties concerned to prevent said Erie Railway Company from successfully competing with the said Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and to embarrass the business of the said Company, and to prevent it from securing its fair share of traffic from the West, and that they are well adapted to accomplish the purpose; and unless restrained by this Court they will cause irreparable injury to said Company, its stockholders and creditors. 17. That the issues raised by the complaints in the two actions above mentioned, are in good part the same; and as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the whole controversy might have been determined in a single suit, and these various proceedings have been multiplied in bad faith, and for the purpose of annoying and injuring the said Company, its officers and stockholders. 18. That in order to complete, finish and operate the railroad of said Company, and especially to lay down a double track, put down steel rails and purchase cars, engines and other necessary equipments, it has been necessary for said corporation to borrow large sums of money, and it will be necessary hereafter to borrow large sums, and in order to borrow said moneys it has been, and will continue to be, necessary for said Company to issue bonds as provided by law, coupled with the right to convert the same into stock. 19. That a large number of such bonds so legally issued are now outstanding and in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value, who claim the right to convert the same into stock, as provided by the tenor of said bonds; and if the Company refuse to comply with their said contract, they will become responsible for very heavy damages in case of depreciation in the stock, and that the injunction in said last-mentioned suit restrains the corporation from converting said bonds now outstanding into stock, and from issuing any new stock for any convertible bonds, which injunction was artfully contrived in order to cripple the corporation as aforesaid, wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment: 1. That the defendants, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard, Frank Work and Marshal B. Champlain be restrained by injunction from advising, inciting, commencing, prosecuting, maintaining or carrying on, or assisting in commencing, prosecuting, maintaining or carrying on any action, suit, petition or proceeding, having for its object in whole or in part the removal or suspension of the directors or officers of the Erie Railway Company, or any of them, or the procurement of a receiver of the property of the said Company or any part thereof, or the disposal in any way of such profits or any part thereof, or the restraining of the said Company from carrying out any agreement heretofore made by its directors, and from continuing or helping to continue any such action, suit, petition or proceeding already commenced, or doing any act toward the commencement or prosecution thereof. 2. That the defendant Frank Work be restrained by injunction from acting as a Director or other officer of the said Erie Railway Company. 3. That the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, be required to issue stock in accordance with the terms of its convertible bonds upon demand of the holders of such bonds, and 4. That the said directors other than the said Work, be required to continue in the performance of their proper functions as such. 5. That all the parties to the proceedings mentioned in this complaint be required to submit their claims to the decision of Court in this action.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE PLAINTIFF.

William Belden being sworn, saith 1. A large speculation of an extraordinary character and amount has been progressing in Erie Railway stock for three weeks past. 2. I am a banker and broker; stock-brokers with whom I am in daily intercourse, who are engaged in buying and selling said stock, have informed me that among the persons engaged in said speculation are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard and Frank Work. 3. The said Barnard is in the constant habit of resorting to Broad-street, where said transactions are going on, and frequenting the office of one of the principal firms of brokers who are engaged in buying said stock, and who, as deponent is informed and believes, carry on said transactions for the persons aforesaid.

W. BELDEN.

Sworn March 7, 1868, before me, W. H. Morgan, Notary Public.

Henry N. Smith being sworn, says: 1. I am a broker in stocks, residing in the City of New-York. 2. I am familiar with the operations of the stock market, being engaged in them daily. 3. It is a matter perfectly understood in the stock market that a combination has been made, and is now in operation for speculating in the stock of the said Company, and for that purpose to affect the price thereof by proceedings in the courts. 4. That the persons reputed to be in the said operations are Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, James A. Banker, George G. Barnard, Frank Work and others.

INJUNCTION.

It appearing satisfactorily to me, by the affidavits of the plaintiff and Henry N. Smith, and the complaint duly verified by the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order: 1. That the defendants, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, George G. Barnard, Frank Work and Marshall B. Champlain, their agents and servants, refrain from advising, inciting, commencing or assisting in commencing any action, suit, petition or proceeding having for its object in whole or in part the removal or suspension of the directors or officers of the Erie Railway Company, or any of them, or the procurement of a receiver of the property of the said Company, or any part thereof, or the disposal in any way of such property or any part thereof, or the restraining of the said Company from carrying out any agreement heretofore made by its directors as aforesaid, or doing any act toward the commencement thereof as aforesaid, and from doing any act in furtherance of said conspiracy. 2. That the defendant, Frank Work, refrain from acting as a director or other officer of the said Erie Railway Company. 3. That the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, be enjoined and restrained from refusing or neglecting to issue stock, in accordance with the terms of its convertible bonds, upon the demand of the *bona fide* holders of such bonds, and 4. That the said directors, other than the said Work, be enjoined and restrained from refusing or neglecting to continue in the performance of their proper functions as such until the further order of this Court; and in case of disobedience to this order, they will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law. But this injunction is not intended to interfere with the judicial functions of said George G. Barnard. And I do further order that the said defendants show cause before me, at Special Term, to be held at the Court-house of the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, at 10 A. M., why said injunction should not be continued.

J. W. GILBERT,

Justice Supreme Court.

Later in the day still another injunction was granted by Judge Cardozo, in the action of John Bloodgood *vs.* Drew and the other defendants.

The motions in some of the original suits are to be brought on at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Supreme Court, and meantime the injunction granted at the suit of Richard Schell is in force.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Tappen.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

J. Samuel Hill vs. Elmore P. Ross, et. al.—An important suit has just been commenced against the directors and managers of the Union Express Company to restrain them from consummating a contract of consolidation, and to enjoin the defendants, Ross, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Wm. H. Beardsley, J. M. Knapp, and others from putting $650,000, or any other sum, at the disposal of the Board of Control. The particulars will more fully appear from the following injunction granted yesterday:

It appearing satisfactorily to me by the affidavit of J. Samuel Hill, the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that until the further order of the Court in the premises, the defendants—Elmore P. Ross, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Wm. H. Beardsley, J. M. Knapp, Henry W. Slocum, Theodore W. Pomeroy, Clinton T. Backus, Elliott G. Starke and John A. Green, Jr.—be enjoined and restrained from putting $650,000, or any other sum, at the disposal of the Board of Control, and from expending any sum of money whatever to prevent other express companies from carrying on the express business, and from putting any portion of the earnings or profits of the Merchants' Union Express Company into a common fund with moneys of any other express companies, and from making any division of any part of the earnings of said Merchants' Union Express Company among other companies. And it is further ordered that the defendants show cause before me at a Special Term to be held at the Court-house of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on the third Monday of March, 1868, why the defendants, officers and trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company be not suspended and removed from office as such trustees and officers, and a new election be ordered to fill their places, and why, in the meantime, a receiver of the goods, chattels, moneys, books, and other property of the Merchants' Union Express Company be not appointed, with the usual power, to whom such property be delivered by defendants, and why defendants be not ordered to account on oath for the moneys received by them on the sale of the stock mentioned in the complaint over and above $35 a share, and pay said moneys over to said receiver, and why such other and further order be not granted as shall be just, and in case of disobedience to this order you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

A. B. Tappen, Justice Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 10.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

FAILING THROUGH A COAL-HOLE—ACTION FOR DAMAGES—LIABILITY OF THE LANDLORD.

Mary Levy vs. John A. Hammond.—This action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries received by plaintiff on the 3d of July last by falling into the coal-hole, or grating, on the sidewalk in front of the premises No. 6 Ludlow-street, owned by defendant. The owner was not the tenant of the house at the time the accident occurred, and the chief point of interest in the case arises from the ruling of Judge MONELL in regard to the liability of owners of houses occupied by other people. The Superior Court General Term, it seems, has held in a case recently argued before it that the owner of a house is responsible for the negligence of his tenant in not keeping a coal-hole, or grating, properly secured, so as to protect pedestrians against accident; in other words, the owner is guarantee for the security and safety of the sidewalk in front of his property, whoever may be the occupants, and if he desires to relieve himself from this responsibility he must insert a clause in the lease making the tenant liable to him in whatever damages may be awarded against him in consequence of the tenant's negligence. In the present trial testimony was taken as to the circumstances attending the injury and its extent—the question of the liability of the defendant being settled by the aforesaid decision of the General Term. The case has been on trial two days, and will be continued on Wednesday morning.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CASEY MURDER—TRIAL—SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER.

The trial of RICHARD CASEY for the murder of WM. CONNELL was concluded yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The room was crowded, as on the preceding day, with spectators, who evinced the deepest interest in the proceedings.

The prosecution examined two witnesses, THOMAS MCCARTY and Dr. CHARLES WASHBURN. The former testified that he witnessed the firing of the first shot by the prisoner at the deceased, while he (deceased) was in the act of stooping to pick up his hat from the gutter. The witness then ran up the Bowery for a policeman, and while doing so he heard the second shot fired. Dr. WASHBURN, the resident physician of the City Hospital, testified to the location and nature of the wounds in the back of CONNELL's head, and leading to the brain.

Mr. J. D. Townsend then addressed the jury in an able and lengthy speech on behalf of his client, urging the theory that the deceased was assaulted by the prisoner and his female companions, who attempted to rob him. During the scuffle which ensued, the prisoner, believing his life to be in imminent peril, drew a revolver and shot his opponent. A witness who would swear to having seen these occurrences would be in court presently, Mr. Townsend said, and it was hoped that a brief delay would be granted until his arrival.

After waiting a short time for the witness, who failed to appear, the Court directed that the case proceed. Ex-Judge Stuart, senior council for the prisoner, then delivered a lengthy speech to the jury—echoing the theory of his associate, that the shooting was justifiable—or at least excusable—on the ground of self-defence.

A recess of twenty minutes was then taken by order of the Court. During the recess one of the prisoner's most intimate and warm-hearted friends—a fellow-countryman—who had been looking up a witness for the prisoner for several days, entered the room, and informed Casey of his failure to do so—he had found the man, he said, but he refused to come unless an officer served a summons upon him. This news enraged the prisoner greatly, and rising quickly to his feet he dealt a powerful blow with his fist upon his friend's face. The Sheriff's officers quickly interfered, and compelled the furious man to sit down, after which time they surrounded him closely, and watched him carefully.

When the Court again convened, Mr. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, addressed the jury in an earnest manner claiming a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The evidence he maintained warranted such a verdict, and admitted of none of lower grade.

The Court then charged the jury briefly, instructing them that no theories or speculations on either side should be regarded by them in arriving at a conclusion; evidence only, must guide them. They had a right, he said, to find for either of the degrees of manslaughter, but as he understood the sections of the statute they did not apply to this case, therefore he would not call their attention to a definition of any one of them.

At about 3:30 o'clock, the jury retired, and after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree."

The prisoner upon being asked what he had to say why judgment should not then be pronounced upon him, offered some random words, amounting on the whole to an attempted defence of his action in killing Connell. He (Casey) was well-known to the Sixth Ward thieves as a dealer in watches and jewelry, and he had been three times robbed, and his life frequently threatened by "Skid Gallagher's crowd." He could prove that one of the girls who testified against him killed her mother, and either of the females would take a man's life for ten dollars. He thanked the Jury for taking pity upon him, but he really would have preferred hanging before a lengthy and wearisome imprisonment. He insisted that his character was good, and that no man could say that he ever dealt dishonestly with him.

Judge Barnard in passing sentence said that of all the many cases of murder which he had tried he never met so clear a case as this one. The jury had given the prisoner the benefit of a doubt which grew out of the disreputable character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and to this fact he owed his life. As far as the character of Casey was concerned, it was exceedingly fortunate for him that he did not give the prosecution an opportunity to show what that really was. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison for the remainder of his life.

Casey received the announcement with a contemptuous sneer, and was ironed and removed to the Tombs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Parmly *vs.* The Miles Manufacturing Company, and Wilson *vs.* The same; motions denied, with $10 costs.

The Corn Exchange Savings Bank of St. Louis *vs.* Roberts et al.; motion granted.

Kuhn et al. *vs.* Wolf et al.; motion granted.

Stark *vs.* Hendricks et al.; motion granted.

Skinner *vs.* Webb; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Clerke.

Kattenhorn *vs.* Tuska; decree signed.

By Judge Barnard.

John Ryan *vs.* Margaret Ryan; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thaddeus C. Kennier *vs.* Abby A. Kennier; judgment for the defendant on demurrer, with costs. See opinion.

Robert A. Bunker *vs.* Albert G. Bunker; judgment for the plaintiff.

Albert G. Jones *vs.* Frederick Diez; judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Brady.

Struthers *vs.* Pierce; findings settled.

Beck *vs.* Alison; motion for allowance granted.

Same *vs.* Same; findings settled.

Struthers *vs.* Pierce; case settled.

Bean *vs.* Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; case settled.

Simmons *vs.* Carpenter; order settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were no jury trials yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, all the cases being disposed of under pleas entered by the prisoners, as follows:

Joseph Johnson, a colored boy, 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing three dresses and a pair of gaiters, worth $60, from Anna E. Settegee, also colored. He was sentenced to the Sing Sing State Prison for three years.

George Freeland, a German pedlar, known also by the name of Geo. Frieburg, pleaded guilty of forging an order on a Church-street hat dealer for $24 worth of felt hats. He was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

George Barton, a boy, was charged with attempting a theft. He was found concealed in a loft on the premises No. 44 West Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Smith & Lawrence, furriers. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Gerst pleaded guilty of stealing two suits of clothes, worth $200, from Mr. Martin Mellinghoff, of No. 832 Eighth-avenue, on the 14th ult. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Devlin and John Farien were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months each, upon their pleas of guilty of stealing $300 in United States money from Frederick Lass, of No. 340, West Thirty-fourth-street, on the 24th ult.

John Heiles pleaded guilty of stealing a piece of "farmer's satin," worth $45, from Adolph Brandman, of No. 130 Church-street, who was his employer at the time. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. H. Clark pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the building No. 11 Chambers-street, and stealing from the premises occupied by Wm. Lewis a quantity of gold, silver, and brass, of the value of $70. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

At the session of yesterday the Court disposed of sixteen cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery and two of cruelty to animals. Petty offenders are becoming considerate, and decline to force the public officials to the exercise of patience in the investigation of their offences. This was most notably so yesterday, when the major portion of those arraigned pleaded guilty and offered no extenuating circumstances for consideration. In consequence of this conduct the loungers were probably deprived of much sport, but the Court was enabled to reach an adjournment at an early hour. The most important case was one developing

A FATAL VARIANCE.

William Marsh, was placed on trial on a charge of petit larceny, the complaint having been taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Sunday last. The testimony showed that Marsh was employed in the store of Henry Russell, No. 202 Bowery, and being suspected of dishonest practices, a trap was set for him on Saturday into which he fell. The proprietor absenting himself, a detective officer entered the store and purchased goods of Marsh to the amount of $6, paying for them with marked money. The proprietor then entering, found no entry of the transaction on the cash-book, and asking Marsh if he had sold anything, the clerk answered in the negative, and was then arrested. The money paid for the goods had not been placed in the till, and when this fact was adduced, the Court ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the complaint was defective. Justice Dowling, passing on the case, remarked that the money never having been in Russel's possession could not have been stolen from him, and that the complaint instead of alleging larceny should have charged embezzlement, and as the case was sent up from the Police Court, there was a fatal variance between the offence alleged and the crime proven.

A WORTHLESS COUPLE.

John Tonks—young, lusty, short-haired and red-shirted—was the prisoner; and his wife, Mary A. Tonks—also young and, although of slender build, evidently possessed of health and vigor—was the prosecutrix, and the crime charged was assault and battery. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and in the explanation that followed it appeared that this young man and woman had been quarreling as to who should support their child, a babe of 7 months. The husband charged that the wife had abandoned the infant in the street on Sunday last; and she, admitting the truth of the charge, insisted that the husband should take the child and leave her free to support herself. Justice DOWLING, administering to her a severe rebuke, pursued his inquiries and found that the husband was making $12 per week, and wanted to know if he would agree to give her $5 per week for the support of herself and child. The man demurred; the Justice told him that if $5 could support two of his family $7 was certainly enough for the other. The man still hesitated, and Justice DOWLING growing indignant told the couple that each, in endeavoring to cast off the burden of a child they had brought into the world, presented a most revolting spectacle. Were they sick or penniless there might be some excuse, but possessed as they were of vigor and not helpless as to money, he could find no extenuating circumstances in the case. The husband finally and very reluctantly agreed to pay the $5, and the wife then promised to take as good care of the child "as if it was a baby on hire," whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

A MERCIFUL INTERVENTION.

Catharine Halley, emaciated and care-worn, tottered with feeble steps to the witness stand, her face scarred by the hand of brutality, and her accent and manner betraying the gentle woman under her scant but clean attire. Charles Halley, strong, full fed, and not lacking in comfortable raiment, strided with determined step to the prisoner's bar. The pair were husband and wife. She had been set upon and beaten, not by strangers, but by her natural protector. Halley pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon his wife as if it was a matter to be rather proud of than otherwise. It transpired that he had contributed nothing to her support for a long time past, and had frequently beaten her. The law being appealed to, stepped in between the savage and his victim. Halley was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and the poor woman, as she heard the sentence, faintly muttered as though the words were the unconscious bubbling out of her sense of relief, "Thank God."

A HORSE COMMITS AN ASSAULT.

John West, with a lager beer truck, and W. H. Brightson, with an express wagon, became entangled in a Broadway "jam," hard swearing ensued as a matter of course, and great confusion, and when finally he extricated himself from the mass, West found himself with a closed eye, the result of a powerful blow which he laid to the account of Brightson, and procured his arrest for assault and battery. West could not swear positively how the blow had been given as he did not see Brightson get out of his wagon, but supposed he must have thrown a piece of iron at him. But an eye-witness explained the mystery. West had caught hold of Brightson's horse to jerk him out of the way and the animal, doubtless, resenting the interference had thrown his head violently around, striking West and throwing him against the shaft of the wagon. Brightson was thereupon acquitted, and no warrant issued for the horse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Philip Fitzpatrick and Calvin H. Beck, separately arraigned on charges of driving lame horses, pleaded guilty, were fined $10 each, paid the money and departed from the Court-room without pausing to shower blessings on the head of Bergh.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN—MARCH 10.

Before Commissioner Newton.

ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF WHISKY.

The United States vs. Henry O'Neal and William Snyder.—The defendants were charged with having illegally removed whisky from Miller's bonded warehouse. The prisoners were arraigned before the Commissioner a few days since, but the examination was only partially gone into when it was adjourned. The case was to have again come before the Commissioner this morning, but it was again adjourned to Monday.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 10.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

J. Oregan vs. J. Maguire.—This was an action to recover compensation for damage to plaintiff's property caused by a stench arising from defendant's manufactory, which adjoins some houses owned by Oregan. The manufactory complained of as a nuisance is used for the manufacture of japanned leather, and is situated in Nostrand-avenue. Complainant says that in consequence of the noxious smells issuing from Mr. Maguire's establishment, his houses have been considerably depreciated in value, and he therefore sues for the damage so sustained. The defendant denies his house is a nuisance, and says that even if offensive smells issued from it, nobody could compel him to remove. The case is still at hearing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 10, 1868.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	110	64	West. U. Tel.	34⅝
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110½	100	Quick. Min. Co.	22
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	109⅞	210	Pac. Mail	111
10,000	do	110	400	do.....s10	111
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¾	300	do	111¼
8,000	do	107½	200	do.....s60	110⅝
45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 new.....s10	106⅞	100	Union Nav. Co.	19
1,000	do	107	100	do.....b10	[illegible]
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65.....New	106⅞	200	do	18¼
20,000	do	106¾	100	Adams Ex.	73¾
25,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67.....New Iss	107	200	do	73¾
1,000	do.....Small	107	100	do	73
125,000	do	106¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	100	do	40⅞
35,000	do	101	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	70¾
3,500	do	101⅛	300	Mer. U. Ex.	33¾
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105¾	20	Amer. Ex.	68¾
225,000	do 3d Series	105½	400	N. Y. Cen.	129
25,000	do	105¾	1200	do	[illegible]
35,000	do	105⅝	200	do.....s10	128⅞
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	67	100	do.....s30	[illegible]
4,000	do.....2d call	67	100	do	128⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64⅛	100	do.....2d call	128¾
15,000	do	64½	100	Erie R.	77⅝
80,000	do	64¼	1000	do	78
50,000	do.....2d call	64⅛	500	do	77⅞
60,000	do	64⅜	700	do	77¾
1,000	Vir. St. 6's...x-c	54	12	do	77¾
10,000	do	53½	1000	do.....s10	77⅝
8,000	Vir. 6s, new	50⅝	100	do	78
2,000	do	50¾	100	do	77⅞
1,000	do	50½	200	Erie R. Pf.	78
1000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	87⅞	610	Reading R.	94
10,000	Ga. St. 6s.	75	30	do	94¼
13,000	Ga. St. 7s.	88	130	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
17,000	N. Car 6s....x-c	66	18	do	91⅞
15,000	do	66¼	10	Mich. Cen.	113
20,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	[illegible]	100	Panama R.	340
18,000	Mo. St. 6s	88	50	do	341
11,000	do	87⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts.	95
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94½	5	Chic. & N. W R.	66
5,000	Hudson R. 1st M.	101½	100	do	67¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91⅝	300	do	67
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87	5	Chic. & N. W. P.	75
30,000	Gt. W. 2d m.	77¾	100	do	75¾
35,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	87½	600	do	75¾
5,000	Dubu'e & S. C. 1st	88	100	do	75⅞
15,000	M. & St. P. 1st m	89	600	Cleve. & Tol.	107½
5,000	C. & G. E 1st M.	83	200	do	107
50	Ninth National	105	100	do	106⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bk.	119½	100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	104¼
17	Bank S. of N. Y.	113	300	Mil. & St. P.	52¼
6	Bank of Commerce	118	100	do	52¾
30	do	118¾	100	do	52¾
15	Tradesmen's Bk.	135	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68¾
20	Continental Bank	102	1000	T., W. & W.	54¾
5	Park Bank	150	400	do.....b60	54⅞
8	Cent. Nat. Bank	106½	1200	do.....b6	54¾
50	Fourth N. Bk.	104¾	100	do.....s60	54⅜
60	do	105	50	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	148	65	N. J. Cen. R.	117½
100	Canton Co.....b10	64	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	73⅞
200	Cen. Coal Com	47½	50	do	73¾
200	Mariposa Pr.	11	100	Alt. & T. H	48¾
			300	Chic. & Alt. R.	131
			300	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
			300	do	30⅞
			1000	do	31
			100	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	31¼
			400	do	31

SECOND BOARD.

4,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	100	Erie R.	76⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	107⅞	500	do	76⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new issue	106¾	200	Erie Pf	78
1,000	do	106⅞	400	Reading R.	93⅝
31,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	91
55,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅝	100	do.....b30	91
100,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105½	100	do	90⅞
50,000	do.....s3	105½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64⅝	200	do	74¾
67,000	do	64½	200	do	74⅞
6?,000	do	64⅜	2500	do	75
52,000	do	64½	200	do	74½
11,000	Missouri 6s	87¾	1200	Clev. & Tol.	106
3,000	do	87⅞	1000	Chi. & R. I.	96¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	65⅞	100	do.....b10	96¾
65	Cent. National	106	500	do	96⅞
44	Manhattan Bank	143	100	M. & St. P	52
200	W. U. Tel	34⅛	100	do	51¾
400	do	34⅛	200	do	51⅞
500	Pacific Mail	110¾	500	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅞
100	do.....s30	110¾	400	do	67⅞
25	do	111	300	do	67⅞
500	Adams Ex.	73	700	do.....b30	68
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	53¾
800	Mer. U. Ex.	33	700	do	53⅞
700	do	32¾	100	do.....b30	53⅞
1050	N. Y. Cen.	127½	600	do	53⅞
300	do	127⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞
			900	do	100⅞
			500	do	100⅞
			1500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅞
			100	do	30⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mar. Pf.....b30	11⅛	600	Reading R.	94
200	do	11	100	Alt. & T. H	49¾
200	Pacific Mail	111	100	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
200	Atlantic Mail	99¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	129¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅞
400	do	129	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅞
200	do	128⅞	400	do	97⅞
2100	Erie R.	78⅜	100	do	97⅞
1200	do	78⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅞
800	do.....c	78⅛	400	do	75⅞
2200	do.....c	78⅛	200	do.....c	75⅛
200	do.....s10	78⅛	100	do.....s60	75⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Am. Ex. Co.	69	200	C., R. I. & P.	97⅝
200	Adams Ex	73⅛	300	do	97⅝
300	do	73	600	do	97
500	Mer. U. Ex	33	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	94¾
800	do	33⅛	400	do	94⅜
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	71	600	do	94⅜
300	Quicksilver	22	200	do	94⅜
100	do	21⅞	400	do	94¾
100	Pacific Mail	111	800	do	94⅜
500	N. Y. Cen.	128¼	200	Clev. & Tol	105⅞
200	do	128⅛	400	do	106
100	do.....c	128¾	200	do	105½
100	Tol. W. & W.	54	1000	do	105⅞
100	do	53¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	67
800	Erie R.	77½	800	do	66⅞
1600	do	77⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅝
1100	do	77⅛	500	do.....b30	75⅝
800	do.....c	77⅜	200	do.....c	75⅛
800	do.....b3	77⅝	800	do	75⅝
200	Reading R.	93⅝	300	do.....c	75⅝
200	Ohio & M. R.	31	100	M. & St. P. R.	52⅜
600	do	30⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅜
200	do.....c	30¾	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅞
100	do	30⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅝
100	Canton Co.	62⅝	300	do	67⅝
100	Pacific Mail	110⅞	300	do	67⅝
100	do	110¼	100	do	67⅝
100	do	110⅝	400	do	67
800	do	110	100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
100	West U. Tel.	34⅞	800	do	30⅛
2600	Erie R.	74½	100	do.....b3	30
200	do.....b10	74⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅝
400	do.....b3	74½	500	do	90⅝
200	do.....b5	74⅞	200	do.....b3	90⅝
800	do	74⅞	300	do	90⅝
600	do	74⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅝
400	Reading R.	93	200	do.....b10	93⅝
200	do	92¾	200	do	93⅝
100	Bos. Water P.	20	600	Clev. & Tol.	105
300	Tol. W. & W.	53	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74
200	Mil. & St. P.	51	1100	do	73⅝
500	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅝	200	do	73⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	67			

TUESDAY, March 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 140@139⅞@139⅝@139¾ ℘ cent. The market was dull; the Cash Gold easy, and the Foreign Exchanges weak. The price of Money to the Brokers generally was suddenly advanced this forenoon to 7 ℘ cent., on call, and this, of course, increases the cost of carrying over Gold balances. The Public Funds were partially depressed from the same cause, and the new 5-20s sold down to 106⅛@¼ and the 7-30 ℘ cents to 105½ ℘ cent. The State Bonds on the Stock Exchange were less affected by the rise in Money, and new Tennessees and North Carolinas were active and a further advance was made on yesterday's sales.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was again very greatly excited on Erie Common Stock, which opened at 76¼, and subsequently sold at 78⅛@77½@79⅜@77⅛@78@76@75@74⅞@75¼ ℘ cent. The deliveries of the Stock, nearly all in fresh looking Certificates, by the Brokers in the Drew interest, were very large, and the same parties called in their Money loans from their neighbors, and are supposed to have held over their Bank balances to-night from the use of the Street altogether. As Money was previously in good request at 6 ℘ cent., this movement contributed, in a measure, to turn the rate upward, and caused some feverishness in other Stocks than Erie. New-York Central the Northwest Stocks, Toledo, Rock Island and the St. Paul Stocks were all lower at the Second or Afternoon Boards, and thereupon the bearish interest in the market was apparently increased, and an interesting time is looked for to-morrow. So far as Money is concerned, the probability is that at 7 ₩ cent. the offerings will be easy, although some apprehension is felt that an artificial pressure may be brought to bear upon the market by way of especial reprisal upon the Vanderbilt party, who have taken up Erie Stock, new as well as old, with so much freedom. If this should be attempted, the Brokers in Railway Stocks generally might be temporarily inconvenienced; but we apprehend that the particular party referred to have all the money needful to carry the purpose of removing the great Railway scandal of the day.

We give place to the extraordinary report of the President and Directors of the Erie Company, in which they propose to expend ten million of dollars, (less the discount on their illegally issued Convertible Bonds,) on new work upon their own line, and to indorse about $8,000,000 of Bonds to help build a broad-gauge Road for another corporation through New-England and still another out West! If anything were wanting to justify to the extreme of damages and the summary removal of Mr. Drew and his instruments in the Erie administration, in the recent legal proceedings against them, the proofs are supplied by this shameless avowal. Only a portion of the Convertible Bonds, which this document says have been determined upon, were turned into Stock before the injunctions of the Court were laid upon the lawless transaction, but the whole Street, including the party who are buying the Stock and prosecuting the legal proceedings against the Drew administration, seem prepared to accept the concession that, even in contempt of the Courts, the whole 100,000 new shares have been made, and if not already sold, are out of the possession of the Company.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tus.		Mon.	Tus.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	101	Missouri	88	87¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110	Northwest	68¾	67¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	106⅝	N. West Pref	75¼	74
N. Y. Central	123⅞	127¼	Rock Island	97⅝	97
Erie	77¼	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	101¼	100¼
Hudson	145	143	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅜
Reading	94¾	92¾	M'chants' Union	33¾	32¾
Mich. Southern	92	91¾	St. Paul Pref	68¾	67
Ohio and Miss.	31¼	30	St. Paul Com	53	51¼
Pittsburgh	95½	93⅝	Pacific Mail	111	110¾
Toledo	106¾	105½	American Gold	140⅝	139⅝
Penn Cs. new	64½	64¼	Bills on London	109½	109½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	106⅝
6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	110¼	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	113
6 ₩ 1,000, 1881	110⅝	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ₩ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110	10-40 reg	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅝	7-30 2d series	105⅜
5-20 coup., small, 1865	107	7-30 3d series	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	106⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty, 7s	108¾	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'78	102½	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	97½	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	101
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	66⅞
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	104	Tennessee new bds	64⅝
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102½	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	50⅝
Illinois reg., 186.	100	Georgia 6s	75
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s	82
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina 6s. x.o.	66
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	66⅝
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Missouri 6s	81¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois war loan	100	California 7s	131
Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94	Connecticut 6s	99⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Repub.	113
Manhattan	141	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	131
Mechanics'	122	Shoe and Leather	112
Union	116	Corn Exchange	125
America	138	Continental	102
Tradesmen's	135	St. Nicholas	105
National	112	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Commonwealth	110
Seventh Ward	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	122
State of New-York	113½	Man. & Merchants	103
Commerce	118¼	Central National	106½
Mec. B. Association	116	Fourth National	104⅝
Ocean	101	Ninth National	105
American Exchange	119½	Tenth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¾	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	128	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94¼
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Buf. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	94½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F.	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	99	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86¾
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
M. C. new 1st M. '82	112½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	118	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Chi. & Alton S.F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	88	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	87¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ₩ cen. ex. bds.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	87½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88¾
Han. & St. J. con	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100½
Lack. & West'n. bds	96½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	82½
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $1,473,720 64; total payments, $1,504,582 25; balance, $102,011,490 97. The receipts include for Customs, $429,000; for Gold Notes, $62,000.

We are favored by Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co., No. 39 Wall-street, with a copy of their eleventh annual circular of the business and fluctuations in prices of the New-York Stock Exchange in the Public Funds, State Bonds, Railway Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railway Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares for the year 1867. The amounts of capital, (and the extent of issues in the case of United States and other bonds,) are given in these tables, which will be found extremely convenient for reference. The circular, as usual, is in a compact letter sheet form.

The following statement of the condition on the 28th of December last of the banks organized under the laws of the State of New-York has just been issued by the Superintendent of the State Banking Department at Albany:

Loans and discounts		$33,016,039
Overdrafts		53,197
Due from banks		3,455,930
Due from directors	$1,566,428	
Due from brokers	1,323,819	
Real estate	12,000 and	1,331,299
Specie		1,592,747
Cash items		5,114,342
Stocks, United States 7 3-10, &c		6,250,830
Bonds and mortgages		255,390
Bills and United States notes		6,357,667
Bills of suspended banks		21
Loss and expense account		395,812
Add for cents		138
Total		$57,823,411
Capital		$14,398,541
Circulation		294,614
Profits		5,488,196
Due banks		3,509,188
Due other than banks and depositors		307,244
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		803,517
Due depositors on demand		32,957,573
Amount not in the above heads		71,454
Add for cents		74
Total		$57,821,401

The members of the old New-York Stock Exchange Board and of the Open Board of Brokers met this morning in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, on Broad-street, for business in common, under the management recently entered upon. The room has been admirably arranged for the mutual convenience of the Brokers belonging to the two Boards and their dealers. The latter, for a small consideration per annum, are admitted to the Room and to Lobby for the purpose of giving their orders and watching the course of the market.

A. Barnett, No. 5 Broad-street, was this day admitted a member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The produce and merchandise exports, hence, this week, have been to the currency value of $2,574,845, against $5,041,946 same week last year. Included in the exports were 4,738 bales cotton, against 22,094 bales do. in the corresponding week of 1867.

A Question for Financiers.

From the N. Y. Tribune, (editorial,) March 10.

The last official statement of the public debt shows that there were in the Treasury on the 1st inst. no less than $106,629,374 in coin, from which deduct the amount of gold certificates outstanding ($25,629,360,) and there remain over eighty millions of dollars in gold and silver belonging to the United States—an amount which has undergone little variation for many months past—an amount which would buy up, redeem and cancel over one hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, thereby saving to the people some six or seven millions of dollars per annum.

The question we would ask is this:

Is there one other financier in America beside Hugh McCulloch who believes it necessary or expedient to keep this vast amount of coin lying dead in the Treasury year after year? We do not wish to argue the point, we seek only to ascertain the fact. And if there be no other advocate of the hoarding policy, we would ask if there must not be some way to make that coin available to some good purpose, and not leave it as a perpetual temptation to burglary and villainy?

We have heretofore shown that there is not only a proper way, but a pressing legal duty upon the Secretary for the disposition of a large share of their useless surplus of gold in the Treasury. The whole of it, and more, properly belongs to the Sinking Fund of 1862. The arrearages due to this fund amount altogether to $150,342,764 in gold, exclusive of interest, the separate sum which should now be invested in the Registered and Coupon 5-20 Bonds of 1862 amounts, in gold, to $36,801,963. This sum would purchase, at the current rates of gold and market rates for Registered and Coupon 1862's at least $50,000,000 of the $514,780,500 of the original issue.—Times.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Report of the Executive Committee to the Stockholders.

The Directors of the Erie Railway Company herewith submit to the stockholders the report of the Executive Committee made to the Board March 9, 1868.

The Executive Committee beg to submit to the Board of Directors a separate report of their doings upon the powers conferred upon them by the Board on the 19th day of February last by the following vote:

It being necessary for the finishing, completing and operating the road of the Company to borrow money,

Resolved, That under the provisions of the statute authorizing the loan of money for such purposes, the Executive Committee be authorized to borrow such sum as may be necessary, and to issue therefor such security as is provided for in such cases by the laws of this State, and that the President and Secretary be authorized, under the seal of the Company, to execute all needful and proper agreements and undertakings for such purpose.

Early in the Winter the President called the attention of the Committee to the condition of the road and to the probable wants of the Company during the coming Summer. At several sessions of the Committee the subject was informally considered, and it was discussed, as well between the members of the Committee as with Mr. Riddle and the Vice-President, and it was substantially agreed to by all, that the best interests of the Company called upon us, so far as we might be able to do so, to replace iron with steel rails whenever renewals were made, and to double-track the Delaware Division also with steel rails. It was also supposed that the new storehouses now being constructed for the Central and Hudson River Railroads in St. John's-park would give them such an advantage over us in the transportation from storehouses of heavy freight destined for competing points in the West that we should be forced to construct equally good accommodations at Long Dock. Several private parties were in negotiation with us for the privilege of erecting such storehouses, as well as of erecting grain storehouses and elevators, but we thought it the best policy for the company to own the buildings if possible. The superintendent had also informed us that new equipment was needed for the increasing business of the Company, and we had informally determined that when these things should so take shape that we could make a definite report thereon to the Board we would advise that the necessary capital be raised, by the sale of the convertible bonds of the company, under the powers conferred upon the company by the General Railroad Law. Of the power to issue such bonds, and of the right to comply with the terms of such a contract by authorizing the conversion of such a bond into stock, we did not entertain a doubt. Our predecessors had claimed and exercised the right of increasing the capital stock of the Company by conversion of bonds as early as 1863, and had reported the same to the Legislature, and had continued to exercise the right and to report their actions to the Legislature without criticism. The New-York Central Railroad Company had exercised the same right also to the amount of over $3,000,000, and had from time to time reported their doings to the Legislature without criticism, and the holders of the stock created by such conversions in each Company had exercised their right of voting, as stockholders, without challenge. The same may be said of the Hudson River Company and of most of the railroad companies in this State. The construction of the law was universal in favor of the right to issue convertible bonds, and to convert those bonds into stock if called upon, even though the amount of capital stock should be increased thereby beyond the amount named in the charter, and it never entered into our heads to doubt a right so universally claimed and exercised.

While we were maturing these schemes for increasing the efficiency of your road and its equipment we were also, under the authority conferred upon us by you, negotiating for the extension of its business connections, so as to reap the full advantage of the new capital to be put in the property. We contracted with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company to have them put down a third rail on their road so soon as other parties should take the broad gauge to Toledo. It is needless for us to point out to you the immense value of this connection to the Erie Railway Company. We also consented to the deposit of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, issued under the agreement between that Company and this Company, as collateral with several parties who loaned their property to aid in the construction of that valuable connection. And just as we had so far completed these several important matters as to be ready to report them to you, we received reliable information that an attack in the courts was immediately to be made upon the Erie Railway Company in the interest of the New-York Central Railway Company, to restrain us from extending our connections and to localize our road—in fact, to destroy its value as a competitor with that powerful Company. The first blow struck was a suit discrediting this Company, by charging a former Board as having been in collusion with Mr. Drew in certain alleged frauds in his contracts with the Company, and the present Board as guilty in permitting the conversion of the stock of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The second blow followed soon after in the summary removal of Mr. Drew from his office as Director and a prayer for his removal from his office as Treasurer. One of these suits was in the name of Mr. Frank Work, then a Director in this Board, and the other was instigated by him, notwithstanding the fact that he voted to make Mr. Drew a Director and the Treasurer of this Company, with a full knowledge of all the facts which he charges to be fraudulent, and the further fact that he voted for the conversion of all the leases of the Company, including the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Road. The motive for this otherwise unaccountable change of front on Mr. Work's part is to be found in the well-known fact that he was put into this Board in the interest of the Hudson River and Central Railroads, and that when we refused to become parties to the schemes of Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends to create a gigantic monopoly for the benefit of the Central Line, Mr. Work's interests were exposed.

It was under these circumstances that you gave us authority to issue and sell convertible bonds for the purpose of completing, finishing, and operating our road; and although, owing to the hostile presence of Mr. Work, we could not discuss this matter as freely as we would have wished, yet you reposed a generous confidence in us, and, we believe, anticipated in advance what our course would be.

There was but one course open to us as prudent men charged with the protection of the interests of the Erie Railway Company as distinguished from those of rival lines—namely, to secure, before it was too late, the means to meet the necessary expenditures we have alluded to; and, after full discussion of the matter, we authorized the creation, issue, and sale of $10,000,000 of convertible bonds, the entire proceeds of which would not be more than enough for the contemplated improvements.

Notwithstanding the unwarranted attacks upon us, we took no steps to defend ourselves. We continued our negotiations with the New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Companies for the consolidation of rates. Some of us were slow to believe that they could be implicated in such proceedings; and all of us thought that we ought to continue to maintain amicable relations with them so long as we could do so without a sacrifice of our self-respect. The next of these suits, however, made it our imperative duty to take steps to protect the Erie Railway Company; for we were now enjoined—and still at the suit of Mr. Work—from carrying out our agreement to convert our convertible bonds into stock. When you remember that, independently of the ten millions of bonds which we authorized as above to be issued and sold, there are outstanding some nine millions more of bonds, which are convertible into the common stock of the Company, you will see how disastrous it may be to our credit to have a court assume to compel us to repudiate our contracts. We were further enjoined from making certain transfers of stock—from carrying out our contracts with the Michigan Southern Company, and with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company; and the injunction further contained the usual shots against Mr. Drew. There was no mistaking the purpose of this suit. It meant destruction to the credit of the Erie Railway Company, the localization of its traffic, the severance of its terminal connections, denial of the means necessary to give it a proper, suitable or safe equipment, its prostration to the interests of the New-York Central Railroad Company and its final administration in their interest—and all this was done at the instigation of one of our own directors. We accepted the issue and authorized the commencement of a suit, in which Mr. Work is enjoined from serving as a director of this board and from proceeding with his suits. Copies of these proceedings will be furnished to each director, and we hope you will carefully read them.

The Senate has taken this matter up, and a committee has been appointed to examine into the condition of the Company and into the charges made against it in the newspapers and in the Supreme Court, and the hearing is to commence on the 10th inst. To this tribunal we confidently appeal. If it be true that, in converting $3,000,000 of bonded debt, and in contracting to convert $9,000,000 more (irrespective of our late proceedings) the Erie Railway Company has exceeded its corporate powers, it is equally true that the New-York Central Railroad Company has exceeded its powers in converting $3,000,000 of its bonded debt. And it is in the power of the Legislature to afford both Companies, by ratifying acts, the fullest protection. And, on the other hand, if it be true, as we believe it to be, that the Legislature intended to confer upon railroad companies the wise, just, and most reasonable power of shifting its debt into capital stock whenever it can be done, and if, in consequence of the exercise of that power in good faith and in the best interests of this Company, speculators and rival lines have assailed us and cast a cloud upon our issues of stock, we feel ourselves equally justified in asking the Legislature to remove that cloud; and the summons to go to Albany has only anticipated by a few days our request for a hearing and for a remedy to allay the doubts and disquietudes of those who hold the stock of this Company.

It only remains to state the wants of the Company, to meet which the late issue of bonds was made. More detailed statements thereof are to be found in the reports of the General Superintendent, herewith submitted:

STATEMENT.

17,000 tons of new iron, at $75	$1,275,000
8,000 tons of steel rails, at $145	1,160,000
50 locomotives, at $15,000	750,000
300 box cars, at $800	240,000
200 box cattle-cars, at $900	180,000
100 coal dumps, at $625	62,500
200 coal dumps (for bituminous coal)	125,000
Double track on Delaware division	2,790,000
Passenger stations at Long Dock, Buffalo and Rochester	400,000
Storehouses for teas, sugar, grain, cotton, &c., at Long Dock	1,000,000
Elevator at Long Dock	300,000
Elevator at Buffalo	150,000
New depot lands and river front at Newburg	225,000
Ferry slip at Twenty-third-street	25,000
New ferryboat for Twenty-third-street service	75,000
Total	$8,757,500

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, President.

New-York, March 9, 1867.

REPORTS OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Office General Superintendent,
New-York, March 3, 1868.

Hon. John S. Eldridge, President Erie Railway:

Sir: On the 3d of December I addressed a communication to the Vice-President, recommending the purchase of 5,000 tons of steel rails, and at an interview with you I expressed the opinion that 15,000 to 18,000 tons of rails would be required for the repairs of track during the year 1868.

Since that opinion was given we have passed through three months of unusually severe winter weather, and moved more than an average winter tonnage, with the road bed frozen solid as a rock, the rails encased in snow and ice, so that it has been impossible to do much in the way of repairs; the iron rails have broken, laminated and worn out beyond all precedent, until there is scarce a mile of your road, except that laid with steel rails, between Jersey City and Salamanca or Buffalo, where it is safe to run a train at the ordinary passenger train speed, and many portions of the road can only be traversed safely by reducing the speed of all trains to twelve or fifteen miles an hour, solely on account of the worn-out and rotten condition of the rails. Broken wheels, axles, engines and trains off the track, have been of daily, almost hourly occurrence for the last two months, caused mostly by defective rails. Fully one thousand broken rails were taken from the track in the month of January, while the number removed on account of lamination, crushing and wearing out was much greater. February will show a still worse record than January.

The failure of rails is confined to no particular make, although there is a difference easily observed between those made at Scranton and those rerolled at Elmira. The former break readily into many pieces, and by so doing are pretty sure to throw a train from the track; a large number of these rails have broken with less than six months' service, some with scarce one month's wear.

The Elmira rerolled iron seldom breaks until very much worn, but it does not possess the hardness and durability found in the Scranton iron, when the latter has strength to resist breaking strains.

With the ten miles of track laid with the John Brown Bessemer steel no fault need be found. But one rail has broken during the Winter, and no lamination and very little wear is perceptible. Twenty steel rails were laid in Jersey City yard last March; the iron rails adjoining subject to the same wear have been renewed four times since the steel was put down, and I have no doubt the steel rails will outlast three times as many more iron rails.

This Winter's experience has satisfied me that the quality and weight of the iron rails in use cannot be depended upon to sustain the traffic of the Erie Railway. Forty-two ton locomotives hauling trains of fifty and sixty loaded cars, and passenger engines weighing thirty-seven tons, running at a speed of thirty to forty miles per hour, literally crush and grind out the iron rails beneath them. Instances have been reported to me of rails removed from the track too much worn for safety, when the first imperfection was visible but the day before.

In view of this state of things, what is the remedy? Manifestly the adoption of steel rails as far as practicable, and iron rails of superior quality and heavier section, to be followed by the gradual reduction of the weight of engines and cars as new equipment becomes necessary. The tendency of late years has been to larger and more powerful locomotives and heavier, stronger cars, and this has been carried to such an extent as to render them out of all proportion to the strength and durability of the track. Especially has this been the fact upon the Erie Railway.

The condition of the iron at the present date is such as to give me much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of trains. We cannot and do not attempt to make the schedule time with our trains; nearly all lose from two to five hours in passing over the road, and it has been only by the exercise of extreme caution we have been able thus far to escape serious accident.

A very large quantity of rails must be laid as soon as the weather will permit and they can be furnished.

In conclusion, I desire to modify my estimate of the quantity of rails required for the current year. After a careful observation of the whole road, assisted by information obtained from division superintendents and track masters, I have come to the conclusion that twenty-five thousand tons of rails will be needed to keep up your track in 1868, and I would earnestly recommend that as large a proportion as possible shall be of steel.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent.

Office General Superintendent,
New-York, March 3, 1868.

Hon. J. S. Eldridge, President Erie Railway Company:

Sir: A careful review of the present condition of the motive power of the Erie Railway Company enables me to present the following statement for your consideration:

The Company own 371 locomotives—of this number about thirty are condemned as entirely useless, and some forty more are of but little value, owing to their long service and general infirmity, being considered unsafe to carry even moderate steam pressure, and sure to break down if run long distances. Two hundred and twenty engines have performed over ten years' service, and 143 of that number over fifteen years' service. The master mechanics report 128 of these locomotives as requiring new boilers, and recommend the complete reconstruction of 107 of the number whenever the boilers shall be renewed, or in other words, instead of giving the old engine a new boiler, it is deemed more to the interest of the Company to construct a complete new engine, for the following reasons: Most of these engines are of the kind known as half crank engines—an expensive and troublesome class to keep in repair. The engines having been so long in service no dependence can be placed upon the strength and durability of any of their parts. They are of a great variety of patterns, and make it necessary to keep a very large stock of material on hand to provide against breakages, there being something over sixty different kinds of engines on the Erie Road.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the Company have only three hundred serviceable engines, considerably less than that of really efficient ones. From fifteen to twenty-five per cent. are in shops undergoing repairs, ordinarily at this season often a larger proportion. Our mechanics estimate the life of an engine at fifteen years. Assuming that to be true we should build twenty every year to keep our three hundred good, to say nothing of the seventy now idle and worthless; but as we have added by purchase and construction only twelve new engines to our stock during the last two years we are at the present moment some twenty-eight engines short of what we should have to make good the depreciation. In view, therefore, of the certain increase of the coal tonnage and probable increase of both through and way traffic I feel justified in saying there should be fifty new locomotives added to the equipment of the road during the next twelve months. In the Company's shops at Susquehanna and Dunkirk, if worked to their capacity, with a slight increase of machinery, it is estimated thirty engines per annum can be built—at present we are working only force sufficient to build about one-third that number. The engines built in the Company's shops, in point of strength, durability and perfection of workmanship far excel those procured from locomotive builders, and while their cost may fully equal, perhaps exceed, the price for which similar engines may be contracted for, I yet deem it good policy to fully employ our own facilities for the construction of engines.

To fill out the number I have ventured to suggest as needed, twenty will be required outside of the Company's ability to construct. These I would contract for to be built after specifications and plans to be furnished by the Company's officers, and under the inspection of a good mechanic to be selected and paid by the Railway Company. In this way I think we could obtain satisfactory machines.

I also deem it my duty to recommend an increase of freight and coal cars. Say 300 box freight cars and 100 coal cars in addition to those heretofore ordered.

The coal cars are sure to be needed, and the box freight cars unless the freight traffic should fall off, contrary to all expectations.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing report I have learned from Gen. Potter that he is desirous of establishing stock yards at Urbana and Cincinnati, on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and taking stock for the New-York market that has hitherto gone *via* Pittsburg, provided the Erie will furnish her full proportion of stock cars. This we cannot do without adding say 200 stock cars to our present number, and to meet this and other demands I would respectfully submit the following estimate for new cars:

300 box cars, at $800	$240,000
200 box cattle cars, at $900	180,000
100 coal dumps, at $625	62,500
Total	$482,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., No. 225, 25x87.6	$5,300
Madison-st., s. s., 22.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 21.1 x80	9,000
Spring-st., No. 208, 18.2x42.2x48x10x8x100	11,000
Wooster-st., w. s., 75 ft. from Houston-st., 78x100	nom.
13th-st., n. e. s., 427 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x103.3	14,500
13th-st., n. e. s., 394 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x103.3	14,500
25th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x98.9	17,700
22d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	11,500
23d-st., s. s., 24 ft. e. 10th-av., 23x98.9	35,000
40th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. 4th-av., 21x98.9	18,000
46th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. 10th-av., 25x½ block	15,100
55th-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. Broadway, 25x100.5	
78th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. 10th-av., 50x90.2	4,750
87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. 9th-av., 201.4x200x100.8x175 x106.8x125	1,775
118th-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. 6th-av., 50x100.11	2,800
124th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. 4th-av., 22x½ block	12,200
125th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. 1st-av., 75x210x25x10x50x 200	10,800
127th-st., s. s., 324.9½ ft. w. 3d-av., 16.10x99.11	6,800
132d-st. and 5th-av., s. w. cor., 49.11x110	14,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. s. 41st-st., 19.9x68	22,000
Av. A and 10th-st., n. e. cor., 24x109.4	19,000
Av. A and 20th-st., s. e. cor., 23x95.6	10,200
Av. C and 17th-st., s. w. cor., 23x98	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 24.8½ ft. s. 29th-st., 75x74.0¾	32,000
1st-av. and 11th-st., s. e. cor., 75x110	16,650
1st-av., w. s., 46.1 ft. n. 9th-st., 23.1x100	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 140.11 ft. n. 121st-st., 20x100	15,250
3d-av., w. s., 62.8 ft. n. 48th-st., 18.10x75	7,900
5th-av. and 131st-st., n. w. cor., 49.11x110	31,125
5th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. 132d-st., 25x110	3,250
5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. 132d-st., 25x110	3,250
Lot No. 8 on Roosevelt's-lane, 12th Ward. 116th-st., e. s., 150 ft. from 3d-av., portion of blk.	3,500

Leases Recorded.

Baxter-st., No. 4, store, &c., 4 years, per year	$350
Columbia-st., No. 102, 3 years, per year	800
Grand-st., No. 426, 5 years, per year	3,000
Laurens-st., No. 136, 3 years, per year	1,600
Laurens-st., w. s., Nos. 33, 35 and 37, 61.8x93, 3 years, per year	1,500
Laurens-st., No. 34, 3 years, per year	400
32d-st., cor. 2d-av., with rear buildings, 5 years, per year	1,200
Av. C, No. 195, 3 years, per year	1,200
4th-av., No. 75, store, &c., 4 7-12 years, per year	1,350
7th-av., No. 209, 5 years, per year	900
8th-av., No. 228, 5 years, per year	1,800
8th-av., No. 388, 5 years—2 years, per year, $2,750; 3 years, per year	3,000
8th-av., No. 677, 5¼ years, per year	2,800
9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. from 50th-st., 25x100, years, per year	225

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100	$800
Balchen-place, s. s., 147.9½ ft. e. of South-st., 20x90	6,000
Broadway, cor. of Old-road, bet. McDougall and Hull sts., 193.4x136.5x137.6. Hull-st. and Old-road, 129.5x65.6x106x121x181.3¾x 366.3¼. Somers-st. and Old-road, 125.1x—x—x—	4,533
Clymer-st., n. s., 115 ft. W. of Wythe-av., 25x100	1,475
Clymer-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 7x17.11	100
Clymer-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 7x—x 17.11, triangle	125
Clymer-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 7.1x200x25 x198	1,475
Court and Harrison-sts., n. w. cor., 20x80	nom.
Dean-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Tracy-av., 107.2½x20	4,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 127.9¾ x20	400
Franklin and Freeman-sts., s. e. cor., 50x95	14,000
Frost-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 91.3x 50.7½x52x50	800
Henry-st., w. s., 24 ft. s. of Woodhull-st., 22x89	15,000
Himrod-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. Central-av., 50x100	800
Hampden-st., w. s., 483.4 ft. s. of Hanson-st., 20.10 x100	6,800
Himrod-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. w. of Central-av., 50 x100	600
J-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100	2,500
Jefferson-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 50x200	1,200
Jefferson-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 100x200	2,000
O-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,000
Pacific-st., n. e. s., 300 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x90	1,250
William-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	380
Woodbine-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	650
South 4th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.2x107x 19.2x110	10,000
11th-st., n. s., 125.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100	1,550
18th-st. and 4th-av., cor., 25x100	20,000
Rapelyea-st., s. s., 21.6 ft. w. of Manhasset-pl., 21.6x80	1,000
Schermerhorn and Smith sts., s. e. cor., 80x100	12,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,000
Evergreen-av. and Himrod-st., cor., 75x100	
Himrod-st. North, w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x95	1,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 94.2¾x22x50x34x21.6¾x29.6x50	1,400
Park-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 14.6x56x 95.5x40.7x75x100	2,500
Throop-av., w. s., 25 ft. from Walton-st., 25x100	2,400
5th-av. and 15th-st., cor., 119.8x100x100x76.4x40.5x23 x179.2x200	9,500
Lots Nos. 108 and 109 Stewart's property, 18th Ward	850

Leases Recorded.

Hamilton-av. and Bush-st., n. w. cor., store, &c., 4 years, per year	$500

New-Lots.

Sigel-av., w. s., 625 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x104.2	$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Morgan-st., s. s., 103 ft., e. Prospect-st., 39.2x75.2	$1,500
Morris-st., n. s., 200 ft., w. Warren-st., 25x100	1,564
Wayne-st., n. s., 225 ft., e. Merseles-st., 25x75	650

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 286.6 ft. from 7th-st., 86x207	nom.
Washington-st., w. s., 93.8 ft. s. 7th-st., 55x75	$2,700
Washington-st., w. s., 65 ft. n. 6th-st., 20x75	11,500

Hudson City.

Manners-av., e. s., 175 ft. from Colden-st., 113x21x 21x4x135x25	$3,400
Reservoir-av., lots Nos. 4, 5, 7, 25x100	1,000
Reservoir-av., lots Nos. 14, 15, block No. 2, 25x100	1,800
Summit-av., s. e. s., 168.11 ft. s. w. Newark-av., 90 x100	4,800

Bergen.

Linden-av., n. s., lot No. 42 and part of No. 41, 100 x171.5	$3,200
Linden-av., n. s., lot No. 44, 100x174	3,400
Tuers-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. Park-st., 109x62x11x71.6x50	1,000

Harrison.

4th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 23, 24, block No. 17, 50x100	$500

Greenville.

Westside-av., corner Simons-st., about 10 acres	$25,000

Bayonne.

Oakland-av., lot No. 2, block No. 16, 172.6x179.3	$2,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
Our annual Financial Circular for 1868 is now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to persons desiring to make investments through us.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	2,601	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,821	Pork, bbls.	50
Cornmeal, bags	195	Cut Meats, pkgs	542
Wheat, bushels	3,195	Lard, pkgs	369
Corn, bushels	19,226	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	36
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	1,485	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been salable and firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at former figures.

COFFEE—Has been quoted very firm, on a moderate call, mainly for Rio. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 12½c.@17¼c., free, and 7½c.@12¼c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15¼c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—A comparatively light business has been transacted to-day at a shade lower prices, the market, however, closing steadily on the basis of the annexed figures. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,300 bales, including 480 bales to spinners, 190 bales to shippers, 1,130 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, quote as follows the

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	22¾	22¾	23¼@—
Good Ordinary	23¾	24	24¼@—
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling	25¾	25½	26 @26¼
Good Middling	26½	27	27¼@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,480
Receipts last week	27,546
Receipts preceding week	22,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	223,141
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	448,652
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	4,738
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	110,724
Exports since Sept. 1	251,708
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,593
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,049
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,681,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,405,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,076,000
Exports same time 1866-7	770,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	362,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	623,000

FISH—A fair trade call has been noted for the principal kinds at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair active trade inquiry for the medium and better grades of State and Western Flour, which have been quoted rather firmer, on very meagre offerings; while common brands have been in limited request and depressed in price. The fall in gold, heaviness in exchange, and comparatively stiff freight market, have operated against free export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 75; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10 10@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$10 70 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 75
Extra State	10 10@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls. at $9 30@$11 10 for common to fair, and $11 10@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is in reduced supply and good demand at rising prices; sales were reported of 2,250 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, and $11 25@$11 75, chiefly $11 50, for supers, ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in better demand at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate request to day at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand, and quoted down to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A less active business has been reported to-day in Wheat, prices of which have been quite firm, however, on very moderate offerings, especially of prime lots of Spring and of White. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, including White Canada at $3 15@$3 16 for small lots Green Bay Spring at $2 58, delivered; No. 1 Spring, $2 54, delivered; No. 2 do., at about $2 42, in store; Amber Pennsylvania, $2 70, and White California at $3 24 ₩ bushel. Corn has been pressed for sale, and has declined fully 3c @4c. ₩ bushel, on a decidedly less active market, the demand from home as well as export buyers having fallen off considerably. Sales have been reported of 63,500 bushels at $1 24@1 28 for New Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27½, afloat; $1 27@$1 28 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 28 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 23@$1 28 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 25@$1 26 for White Western, ₩ bushel. Small sales of Rye were reported at $1 85@$1 90; and of Malt at $2 25@$2 30 ₩ bushel. Barley has been scarce and quoted very firm, but has been inactive. Oats have attracted much less attention, especially from speculative buyers, and prices have been tending downward; sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84½c., closing with 83½c., as the best bid for prime lots, in store, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and firm at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate supply and slack demand, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

HEMP—Has not varied essentially in price, but has been very quiet.

HIDES—Have attracted rather more attention, at about steady figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and firm, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 71½c.@73c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending March 9.—*Sperm*—The market continues quiet, but holders are firm at $2 10 ₩ gallon. *Whale*—The demand continues good, and the following sales have been made since our last: 1,620 bbls. Northern, in parcels; 400 do. Humpback, South Sea and Northern, at 70c., and 380 do. dark Northern, and California Coast, at 68c. ₩ gallon, all for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to M'ch 9, 1868	3,500	900	31,900
Same time last year	4,775	7,992	282,150
Exports for the week ending March 9, 1868	....	....	....
Previously	4,770	3,932	38,911
From Jan. 1 to date	4,770	3,932	38,911
Same time last year	4,759	2,569	75,300

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 74,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,500 pieces, 56x56, 7¼c., light weight; 7,000 do., 56x60, 7¾c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 8½c., common; 12,000 do., 64x64, 8⅜c., common; 15,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 6,000 do., 64x64, 8⅞c.; 16,000 do., 64x64, 9c.; 2,000 do., 60x60, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull to-day, and prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been made of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 62½, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 50@$23 62½, closing at $23 62 for Old Mess; $23@$23 50, chiefly at $23, for Prime Mess; $23 25@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $20@$20 75, for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, buyer all April, at $25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in less demand at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 270 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been active, but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 210 boxes, at 11¾c.@12c. for Cumberlands, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Short Rib, ₩ lb. Lard has been in very moderate demand at about steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 620 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14¼c.@16c. for very inferior to prime; and 16¼c.@16¾c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been inactive at 12¼c.@12¾c. for City and 12¼c.@12½c. for Country, ₩ lb. Beef has been in good demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 890 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including Prime Mess at $33@$36 50, and India Mess at $38@$40 ₩ tierce; sales since our last, 185 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams are in demand and firm at from $33@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 250 bbls. Butter continues in good request and buoyant, at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 9c.@16½c., ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	50 @55
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	50 @53
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	48 @51
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	45 @48
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	55 @58
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	50 @54
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	30 @37
Canada Extra	38 @40

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₩ lb	14 @15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₩ lb	11½@12½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ₩ lb	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	9 @10

RICE—Has been inactive and nearly nominal in price at from $11@$11 50 for Carolina ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There has been rather more inquiry for the principal kinds at uniform prices. Calcutta Linseed $2 35@$2 40, gold, free, and $2 20@$2 25, gold, in bond, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in some request, including Honduras Deer at 45c.@47c½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 45c.@47½c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½@c.; Para, 50c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat at 40c.@45c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c., gold, ₩ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c.; Cape, 38c.@42½c., currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged figures, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in very moderate request since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11½c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in better supply and slack demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 530 boxes Havana, at from 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 14½c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 62,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better request and steady, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson, at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson, at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a very light movement in this line, yet there has been no marked changes in values. We quote: Lugs, 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@12½c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 16c.@19c.; Selections, 19c.@24c., ₩ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 5c.@5½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 4c.@6c. for old, and 4½c. @5c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, at $9@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ₩ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. *Yara*—I cut, 82½c.@92½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; average lot, 88c.@92½c. ₩ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been wholly neglected in the line of regular business, and prices have been altogether nominal.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a very moderate scale to-day; rates have been less firm to British ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sail, and ½d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 6d. by sail, and 8d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 38,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7½d. ₩ bushel, and 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. Richards & Co., Auctioneers.

OPENING SPRING TRADE.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large variety of SPRING GOODS, composed of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, adapted both to country and City dealers. Our sales of Boots and Shoes will be continued EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING during the YEAR—always by catalogue.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

BERRIAN WAREROOMS,

No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 10, 11, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very large collection of books in the various departments; also many fine illustrated books, scarce books, relating to America; valuable books on Agriculture, Botany, Mechanics, &c., &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the MADISON-AV. HOTEL, corner Madison-av. and 27th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor, bed-room, office and dining-room, &c., kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WATER PROPERTY KNOWN AS THOMPSON'S STORES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Room No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JONATHAN THOMPSON, deceased.

The valuable warehouse and water property in Brooklyn, East River, between the Wall and Fulton ferries, and known as Thompson's Stores, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of 287 feet 6 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 430 feet, with the bulkhead, pier and three brick stores and sheds thereon. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent line.

ALSO,

The valuable property adjoining on the north side, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of about 171 feet and 3 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 403 feet, with the bulkhead and three four-story brick stores. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent lines. The two plots being together 458 feet 9 inches in width, constitute one of the largest and most desirable water properties on the East River, and will be sold on liberal terms. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 35 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoices of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address

A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

Chambers-st.—The lease of the lot, with the five-story marble front store, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to No. 131 Reade-st., north side, about 125 feet west of Hudson-st.; lot 25x150 feet; is leased from Grace Church; has 2½ years to run from May 1, 1868; ground rent $2,300 per annum. Store leased for 2 years from May 1, 1868, at $8,000 per annum. $20,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. per annum.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Executrix of the estate of Christopher Heiser, deceased:

Lexington-av., Northeast Corner of 51st-st.—5 lots; corner, 25.5x100 feet; inside lots, each 25x100 feet. 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Jas. Cagney, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st., near Spring.

MORTGAGE SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, of all the household furniture, &c., contained in the four-story dwelling No. 29 North Moore-st., consisting of mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, manogany and walnut bedroom suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, all the bed linen, marble-top tables, sofas, dining and kitchen furniture, &c. By order of E. W. CRARY, Mortgagee.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

NORTHWEST CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

8th-av., northwest corner 82d-st.—Three lots; one lot on 8th-av., 27.2x100; two lots on 82d-st., together 46.6 front, 57.1 rear, by 102.2 in depth.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-lawtmar25

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION SALE,

By order of the executor of the estate of SARAH TOLMAN, deceased,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

LOTS ON 67TH, 68TH, 69TH STS. AND 11TH-AV.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott:

The valuable plot of land, together with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. is paved with the Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison and Jefferson avs. are also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high, gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 530 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will, if desired, be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS' HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins' Hotel," opposite the Albany Steamboat Landing.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS property at Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y. The property corner of Broadway and Burd-sts., occupied for thirty years as a country store for dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c.

ALSO, the property bounded by Broadway, Church and South-sts., heretofore occupied as a lumber-yard.

ALSO, the dock-property at the foot of 3d-av., heretofore occupied as a coal, lumber, brick and stone yard.

ALSO, the dwelling-house and lot on the corner of 2d-av. and Broadway, known as the private residence of John P. Smith.

The above property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

D. D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. and J. Smith.

Nyack, March 5, 1868.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A CONNOISSEUR OF THIS CITY. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 12, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine proof engravings, &c., from the private gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this City, among which are very fine copies of Raphael's "Holy Family" and "Mission of Ezekiel," Murillo's "Madonna and Child," "Joseph Narrating His Dream," "Conversion of Saul," interior and figures after Teniers and others, painted to order for present owner, by one of the best copyists in Italy; also, several original modern oil-paintings, fine proof engravings, chromos, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 41 FORSYTH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of F. G. Rogers, executor of JAMES ROGERS, deceased:

Forsyth-st.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick, front and rear, buildings, No. 41 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Hester sts. Leased for four years from May 1, 1868, at $1,300 and water tax. Lot 25x100 feet.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—NO. 90 WEST BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

West Broadway—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building, No. 90 West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., adjoining the Fifth Ward Hotel, 25 feet front, 27.0½ feet rear, 92.7 feet northerly line, and 103 feet southerly line. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST AND 6TH-AV.,
NOW OPENING
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT POPULAR PRICES

WE NOW OFFER
LINEN SHEETINGS, of all widths.
PILLOW and SHIRTING LINENS, of the best makes.
TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long.
BREAKFAST and DINNER NAPKINS.
DOILIES—WHITE, BUFF and RED BORDERS.
TOWELS—PLAIN HUCK, DAMASK and DIAPER.
TOWELINGS, by the yard 12c., and upward.
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, in great variety.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and FLANNELS, &c., &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIN CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.
OBSERVE. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

S. CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY.
SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN;
ALSO, FOR
BOYS AND YOUTHS.

SPRING OPENING
OF
SILK AND STRAW GOODS,
PATTERN BONNETS,
PARIS NOVELTIES, &c.
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
IRA BEARD, No. 457 Broadway.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

WANTED—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-goods, in exchange for valuable coal and iron lands, at cash value, on Kanawha River, within two miles of Charleston, West Va. Specimens of coal and iron and description of property can be seen in the City. Address, for four days, TRADE, Post-office Box No. 982.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATAN STREET AND STABLE
BROOMS,
CORN BROOMS, PATENT FLAT BROOMS,
RATAN and
WHALEBONE
FLUE BRUSHES,
&c., &c., &c.
LATHE,
MACHINE,
FOUNDRY,
AND ALL KINDS OF FOUNDRY
BRUSHES A SPECIALTY.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
Wholesale and retail.
E. J. RICHMOND,
Nos. 506 and 508 Pearl-st., four doors from Centre-st.
BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867.

Point Cups two successive years, Limerick and Cork. Many prizes Royal Agricultural and Royal Dublin Societies' shows.

J. C. COOPER can supply EGGS of Dorking, Spanish, Bramah, Houdan, Crève Cœur, La Flèche, Gold Polands, Malay, Game, Sultans, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks at 9s. the single dozen, 21s. for three dozen; Toulouse Goose, 13s.; Cambridge and Norfolk Turkeys, 21s. per dozen. Also, selected birds of the several varieties, all the French breeds, as well as any others, can be imported from prize yards and safely forwarded from Cork, the nearest European port.

COOPER HILL, Limerick, Ireland.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia-leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Benefit of the sufferers by the late fire at Barnum's Museum.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock. PALE JANET.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Lumley, Sigs. Pancani, Bellini, Barili, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA. MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Mrs. G. C. Howard and a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock P. M. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

OPERA HOUSE.
Newark, N. J.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
SONGS OF SCOTLAND. By Mr. Kennedy.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales is soon to visit Ireland and become a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

Capt. Mackay has been indicted for murder, and Manix and Walsh as accessory to the crime, by the Grand Jury of Cork.

The Anglo-American and the Atlantic Telegraph Company have effected a satisfactory arrangement, which will free the management from many of the difficulties which have heretofore embarrassed it.

The Nicolay railroad is to be sold to a Russian company, but the property rights of Americans are protected by the provisions of the sale.

Napoleon is likely to visit Russia in June.

A Prusso-Austrian commercial treaty has just been signed.

Prince Napoleon is to pass through Vienna on his way to France.

Abyssinian dispatches state that Theodore is near Magdala with his forces and war material. The British expedition were steadily advancing.

The steamships *City of New York* and *Pereire* arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions and memorials were presented in the Senate yesterday, and subsequently referred to appropriate committees. A lengthy debate as to the arrangements to be made for admitting the public to the Impeachment trial terminated towards 2 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session. At a later hour the subject of consular and diplomatic appropriations was taken up and debated upon. Numerous amendments to the original bill were offered, some of which were accepted, the bill, as amended, being finally agreed to and passed. A motion to make the pending bill the special order for to-day was adopted. The bill for the removal of the Navajoe Indians and other purposes was then called up and discussed. The debate had not terminated when it was decided to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the admission of Alabama was reported from the Reconstruction Committee and made a special order for to-day. A substitute for a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York, chartering a company to construct a road with the condition limiting passenger fares to three cents per mile, and requiring the through trips to be made within seven hours, was recommitted. A bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Island-Beaufort District, S. C., and for other purposes, was reported and passed. The bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means, and, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted. The bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Messrs Banks and Van Trump addressed the House in advocacy of its adoption. The bill finally went over to the morning hour to-day for further consideration. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL.

The New-Hampshire election for State officers, members of the Legislature, &c., took place yesterday, and resulted in a Republican triumph by a slightly increased majority over that obtained by the same party last year. The spirited and energetic manner in which the campaign has been conducted by both parties, and the feeling that the result of the election would be heralded as in a great measure indicative of the probable result of the Presidential election next November, naturally brought out an unusually heavy vote.

The suit at St. Louis of Marshall & Kilpatrick against the Thames Insurance Company for a portion of the insurance on the steamer *Magnolia*, recently destroyed by fire, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The amount claimed and obtained is $5,000, but about $60,000 in other companies depended upon the result of this suit.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, states that three-fourths of that place was burned on the 3d inst. It appears that seven hundred bales of cotton were destroyed; according to the latest advices there were quite fifteen thousand bales in the warehouse. Some fifty or sixty business houses were destroyed, and the loss was most severe, amounting to at least $400,000.

The ice in the Maumee River gorged just below Toledo on Monday evening, and the rising of the water in consequence caused much damage in that city and vicinity. The ice gave way yesterday noon, and it is thought no further harm will be occasioned by it.

At a fire that broke out about 11 o'clock Sunday night in a dwelling in Manchester, N. H., a young woman about 20 years of age, named Hannah Sullivan, who was sleeping in one of the rooms, was burned to death. Her charred remains have been recovered from the ruins.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a severe law against prize-fighting. It punishes principals by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from one to ten years, and abettors by fine and confinement in jail.

In Georgia, the 20th of April has been decided on for the election of all the civil and municipal officers in the State, as well as the vote on the Constitution.

Late advices from Victoria, *via* San Francisco, state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continued, and that precautions were taken to protect the city.

A large meeting of conservatives was held in Wilmington, N. C., last evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested until dispatches were received from New-Hampshire.

The remainder of the diamonds recently stolen from Caldwell's new store, in Philadelphia, have been recovered through the confession of the thief, who was arrested at the time of the robbery.

The charter election held yesterday in New-Brunswick, N. J., resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over 400 majority.

Mr. Dickens read in Rochester last evening.

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Affairs met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, and continued their investigation of the street-cleaning matter. Testimony was taken for six hours, during which time were examined Peter Cooper, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Judge Whiting, Alexander T. Stewart, Ex-Contractor Brown, Police Commissioner Thomas Acton, Recorder Hackett and Messrs. Stack and Whelan, Street Inspectors. The testimony was all interesting and some of it spicy.

The trial of Richard Casey for the murder of Wm. Connell was concluded yesterday before Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but none for the defence. At 3:30 o'clock the jury retired, and, two hours afterward, returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree." Casey was then sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for the residue of his natural life.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & Co., yesterday, sold two hundred and forty-six Central Park lots on Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and on Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The sum of $36,000 was obtained for one corner-lot, and the proceeds of the whole sale amounted to about a million and a quarter of dollars.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted resolutions to lay the Nicolson pavement in a number of streets, to publish 15,000 copies of the *Corporation Manual*, to appoint an Assistant City Librarian, to pave Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement, and to empower the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Thomas F. Lavelle.

Last evening, the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Speeches were made by Chas. S. Spencer, Gen. William H. Anthon, Orlando L. Stewart and others, and telegrams announcing the success of the Republican Party in New-Hampshire were read.

The motions in the Erie Railway cases, which were set down for argument yesterday, were postponed until this morning, owing to Judge Barnard being engaged in the Oyer and Terminer in the Casey murder-trial. In the meantime two additional injunctions have been granted; one by Judge Gilbert, of the Second District, and the other by Judge Cardozo.

A litigation in regard to the consolidation of the express companies has just been commenced, which promises to reveal some important facts as to their profits and the manner in which those institutions are conducted in this country. An injunction has been granted by Judge Tappan, of the Second District.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Thirty-third-street, with Belgian pavement.

At the meeting of the Excise Board yesterday, four licenses were revoked for violations of the law.

Cotton was less confidently dealt in yesterday, and prices were quoted at a fraction lower. Trade brands of Flour were in demand and rather more firmly held; other grades dull and heavy. Prime lots of Wheat were scarce and steady, though quiet. Corn was decidedly cheaper and less sought after. Oats, Pork and Hogs were in less request at drooping prices. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were very moderate and rates favored shippers.

Fiscal Reform—A Good Beginning.

Impeachment blocked the way to that thorough treatment of the question of taxation which is essential to the attainment of entirely satisfactory results. Time, and thought, and care are necessary to the correction of the manifold errors of the existing system, and the organization of a system that shall yield the required revenue with the nearest approach to sound principles and the least hardship to the community. The mere mention of change raises a conflict of interests, each anxious to relieve itself at the expense of others; and hurried or partial action is as unprofitable to the Treasury as it is unjust to the community. The thorough performance of this task has been looked upon as one of the three great duties of the session, but its fulfillment is rendered problematical by the arraignment of the President, and the extent to which his trial will, for a time as yet indefinite, absorb the energies of Congress.

With this not very pleasant prospect before us, the bill exempting the great body of manufacturers from internal taxation—reported by Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee—comes opportunely as a measure of relief involving a single and very simple principle, yet tending directly to infuse new life into many dormant branches of national industry. It is fragmentary, of course, in the sense that it deals with but one feature of an essential work. But it is the fragment which may be most readily handled, irrespective of other phases of the subject; and as it embodies nothing to which the classes not directly interested can reasonably object, there seems to be a chance of its enactment before the turmoil of impeachment actually begins.

Mr. Schenck's bill sweeps some thousands of items from the tax list, and relieves from vexatious burdens all the industries of the country, excepting only those concerned in the manufacture of whisky, wines, tobacco, gas, lubricating oils and the refining of petroleum. With these exceptions the whole manufacturing interest of the country will be freed from the load of internal taxation which now encumbers and injures it, while the revenue service will be simplified and the charges upon consumers greatly reduced. Of the wisdom of a measure so general in its character there can be no doubt. Nothing short of imperious necessity ever excused the imposition of taxes tending inevitably to depress industry and to discourage enterprise at a time when both are least able to encounter difficulty. They were bad enough in the flush of war times, but they are disastrous in the extreme at a period when the pains of reaction are felt by the whole country. It is not probable, therefore, that any serious opposition will be offered to their abrogation. The manufacturers will still be subject to the taxation which falls on other people. They will be benefited only by the removal of burdens intelligible on the supposition that it is desirable to cripple production, but indefensible as a measure of fiscal economy.

One consideration, however, is suggested by the proposition which ought not to be overlooked when the Ways and Means Committee attempts a more complete revision of the fiscal system. The internal taxes now to be abolished have on different occasions been made the ground of legislation designed to protect the manufacturers of this country against the manufacturers of other countries. Prohibitory duties have been sought and imposed partly because of the load of internal taxation which our industries have been compelled to carry. "If we are to pay heavy and cumulative taxes on production," the manufacturers have alleged, "we must be shielded from competition with other producers who have not the same disadvantage." The argument was plausible, whether scientifically sound or not, and it prevailed. A tariff was constructed which has borne heavily upon the people, but which as a means of insuring manufacturing prosperity has signally failed. If, then, the very proper petition of the manufacturers for relief from internal taxes be complied with, as it should be, it is plain that the people may, with equal propriety, ask for a reduction of customs' duties corresponding to whatever increase may have been enacted in consideration of the weight of internal taxation. We do not say that the revision of the tariff should stop at this point. Its enormities and follies are so many and so flagrant that any scheme of fiscal reform which leaves them untouched will be inexcusably defective. In the meantime it seems just to remind the Committee of the tariff reductions which should ultimately follow the repeal of the ponderous list from which the manufacturers suffer. That measure is so good in itself, and its effect will be so wholesome, that a little of the energy which we are accustomed to see wasted in partisan service may be usefully employed to secure its early enactment. Only let it be understood that the manufacturers who get this wise concession from Congress may be justly asked in return to concede something to the consumers who are taxed for their benefit.

The New-Hampshire Election.

Yesterday's election in New-Hampshire went Republican. The majority was about the same as in the election of last year. (The figures, as far as ascertained, will be found in our telegraphic columns.)

It would seem from this election that neither the failure of reconstruction, nor the impeachment of the President, has seriously weakened the strength of the Republicans. The election could not have come off at a more unfavorable time for them in many respects. The Southern policy of Congress has just shown its weakness and its worst results. The unprecedented step of impeachment has just been resorted to, with every prospect of a conviction. There are enough signs of negro domination in the South to give the Democrats a good subject to work on. There is great ground of dissatisfaction with Congress for its dilatoriness and imbecility in dealing with the crushing burdens of taxation—in failing to give the country a satisfactory financial policy—in trifling with public corruption, and in ignoring the great practical interests of the nation. And yet, though the public feeling is everywhere strong on these points, the Republicans have been able to carry a majority of the people with them.

Both Democrats and Republicans in New-Hampshire have been telling the voters for a month past that this election would be decisive of the greater political contest the country will have before the close of the year. It would be indicative of the course of popular feeling, of the public judgment upon Congress and its conduct, and upon the Republican Party. Of course we hear something very like this before every election everywhere; and as facts often prove it nonsense, we are not inclined to pay too much heed to it. But still there is no doubt that the present New-Hampshire election, being conducted exclusively on national issues, in a closely contested State, and after the most vigorous campaign, may be taken as an indication of the highest significance, in reference to the drift of public sentiment, and its bearing upon the next Presidential election and the other general elections of the year. It must be remembered, however, that the Republicans, even in this New-England State, have only been able to hold their own, and that a very slight change would have reversed the result. There is still reason for the leaders of the party to act with temperance, decency and common sense.

The President and the War Department.

Mr. Johnson's habit of playing into the hands of his opponents could have no better illustration than is afforded by his alleged conduct and intentions with regard to Lorenzo Thomas and the War Department. Our Washington correspondent, yesterday, reported circumstances connected with both which exhibit the President in an attitude altogether indefensible. He not only refuses, it seems, to recognize Mr. Stanton, but to receive communications relating to the army if sent through the proper channel, the War Department. And he has installed the *ad interim* Secretary—whom he had no lawful authority to appoint—as Secretary of War at the White House; treating him in every respect as the *de facto* official. A later dispatch represents Thomas as present yesterday as a member of the Cabinet, and states that "he will establish a War Department in some other building than that in which Mr. Stanton is established, having the mails sent him from the Post-office Department, and his requisitions answered by the Treasury Department." We are not prepared to believe that the other members of the Cabinet will sanction this wild course to the extent imputed to them, but there seems no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of these statements, so far as they relate to the President and his *ad interim* appointee.

In taking this course, Mr. Johnson reveals neither wisdom nor dignity. It was not unreasonable to hope that, having received formal notice of his impeachment, he would endeavor to avoid fresh causes of irritation and embarrassment pending the progress of the trial. Respect for the office he occupies, if not for the body before whom he is to be tried, should induce him to avoid causes of quarrel, and to leave some little room for confidence in the professions and pretensions on which he relies for justification. He may exclude Mr. Stanton from his councils, but he cannot disregard the War Department as a channel of communication without disorganizing the public service and asserting for his will an authority superior to the law. The constant parade of Gen. Thomas in a capacity which, as matters stand, he has no right to fill, is in the worst possible taste. But to bad taste will be added gross impropriety if a second War Department is to be set up, with Thomas as its head, through whom alone the President will transact whatever business he may have with the army. A step so defiant, so wanton, so utterly devoid of excuse in connection with the needs of the service, will place Mr. Johnson wholly in the wrong.

We have deemed it our duty to protest against the introduction of the partisan spirit into the work of impeachment, and have steadily insisted that the Senate shall give Mr. Johnson the benefit of an impartial trial. The adoption of any other course would deprive the verdict of the Senate of moral force, and render the proceeding odious in the estimation of the country. Mr. Johnson cannot afford to forget, however, that he also owes something to his office, to the tribunal before whom he is required to appear, and to the country to whose final judgment he appeals. A President on his trial cannot, without violating decency, put on the airs of a partisan and make war upon the authority whose verdict will decide his fate. The constitutionality of his conduct he may assert and endeavor to prove; he may deny the sufficiency of the charges on which he is to be tried; but he may not continue to act on the assumption that what is challenged as an impeachable offence can be repeated with impunity. Persistence in conduct so indecorous and offensive will weaken his claim to popular sympathy, and go far toward reconciling many to an adverse verdict who might otherwise condemn the movements of Congress. Unless he abandon the tactics imputed to him, and await the issue of the trial with some larger show of respect for the Senate and the country than the reported incidents imply, he will imperil with his office the respect which alone can make it honorable.

Inland Freight and Prospective Protests.

In the case of Hutton *vs.* Schell, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Smalley's charge to the jury, which we published a day or two since, has made its appearance in our columns before. The questions which are involved in it have lost none of their importance since its former trial over a year ago. The suit was brought by importers against the former Collector of the Port to recover back alleged illegal exactions of duty, and the main questions which were discussed in the case were whether a merchant importing goods from abroad is bound to add to his invoice, as a part of the value of the goods on which duty is to be computed, the freight from the place where the goods were bought to the port where they were shipped; whether he is bound to add more than *usual* commissions; whether, where he makes a protest to the Collector against certain illegal exactions, and notifies him that he desires the protest to extend to all similar cases in future, such prospective protests are available, and whether appeals to the Secretary from the decision of the Collector were necessary.

It may be remembered that, when the case was up before, some fault was found by the importers with the Treasury Department for its action in the matter. They claimed that the legal rule as to inland freight and other costs, charges and commissions were settled by the Courts, and had been for years, and that the practice of prospective protests had been for years recognized and acted upon by the Department by the payment of claims based upon that practice, and that appeals to the Secretary had been decided to be unnecessary by the Department itself, and that it was unjust for the Department now to set up a different rule, without any change in the statute, and put the importers to the trouble and expense of litigating questions anew which had been so long settled. To this it was replied in behalf of the Department that neither question had ever been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that if claims had been paid which were based upon the rules as claimed by the importers, it was because the amounts involved had not been large enough to allow of appeals to the Supreme Court: and that therefore the questions were raised again in this case, that they might be finally settled. Recognizing the importance of the questions and of having a rule laid down by the Supreme Court which should be uniform in all the States, we looked forward to the result of the appeal in this case with some interest.

But it seems that in some way the Department was not satisfied with the shape in which the matter was left by the former trial, and though everything was ready to take the case to the Supreme Court, an agreement was made between the parties by which all those proceedings were set aside, and a new trial of the case has been had before Judge Smalley, who tried it before. The result of this trial on all the legal questions which were involved has been the same as before. The Government was represented by able counsel, Mr. Towle, of Washington, having come on expressly to try the case, but Judge Smalley adhered to the views which he expressed on the former trial on all the points. There does not seem to have been any especial reason why he should have changed them, or why the Government should have expected this trial to result differently on these points from the former one. Take the question of inland freight. It was settled beyond a question that where goods were brought to the port of final shipment by sea from another port, as from Glasgow to Liverpool, the freight on the passage between these ports was not to be added. The Department had no question on that point. But it urged that if the same goods were sent from Glasgow to Liverpool by land, instead of by sea, the freight on the railroad should be added. What reason could be presented for making any such distinction?

As to prospective protests the rule was entirely settled in this Circuit that they were valid, and even if the case which was cited of an opposite decision, in Massachusetts, had been a precisely similar one, Judge Smalley would hardly follow that in opposition to the settled rule in this Circuit. And as to appeals being required, after Secretaries Cobb, Chase and McCulloch had each in turn held that they were not necessary where such questions as these were involved, the courts would certainly be very slow to come to the contrary conclusion to the prejudice of merchants who had relied upon these decisions of the Secretaries. Upon all these points of law we should think the Department could hardly have expected a more favorable result.

In some respects, however, the Government has secured on this trial a different result, and one which we understand is claimed to be more favorable to the Government in this case. The Judge decided that some of the protests made by the importers were insufficient in that they stated that they protested against duty on costs and charges because the goods were "invoiced free on board," when, in fact, the invoices stated nothing about the goods being "free on board," however the fact may have been, and that in other cases the merchants protested against the addition of two and a half per cent. commissions because they paid no commission, instead of protesting because that was not the *usual* rate. In all such cases the Judge holds that the plaintiffs cannot recover, and it is claimed that this will cut down the verdict of the plaintiffs to a small amount. If this is so the rule will save money to the Government in this case, and doubtless in other cases, but it will again prevent an appeal to the Supreme Court, and leave the questions of inland freight and prospective protests as far from final determination as ever, which would be a result to be deprecated, in our opinion, as much by the Government as by the importers.

A Mixed Commission for the Alabama Claims.

It does not appear from the brief reports of the proposition for a "Mixed Commission" which Mr. Mill revives in Parliament, in order to settle the *Alabama* claims, precisely what questions would be brought before that Commission. Would it be be a Commission for preparing points to be submitted to an arbitrator, and agreeing what and what alone those points should be; or would it be clothed with the entire settlement of all claims, itself acting as referee? In the former case it would obviously be organized simply to relieve the question from the preliminary embarrassments in which the official correspondence has involved it—organized for the purpose of unsnarling the diplomatic knot. It is clear that the Cabinets of London and Washington have exchanged ultimatums, and have publicly put them on record. A mixed commission might perhaps be authorized to disregard this record, opening the question *ab initio* and afresh. Should it be able, in consequence, to decide *what* to submit to adjudication—whether the referee be itself or some foreign nation—the commission would solve the main difficulty; for it is generally conceded that the *Alabama* claims must be paid, whether England's national conduct in recognizing the Confederacy be rebuked or not.

But the language attributed to Mr. Mill and Mr. Gladstone negatives the idea that only this narrow range of jurisdiction is proposed. It is designed rather to substitute the commission for the arbiter—to make it the arbiter. Mr. Mill "thought that an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States." His proposition was that there should be a mixed commission "for the proper adjustment of the question"—*i. e.*, of the whole question, itself being the final judge, and its award being ultimate. Mr. Gladstone also thought it "unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission."

Unhappily, it does not yet appear how this change in the *modus operandi* will of itself materially aid the adjustment of the main question. No difficulty in procuring a tribunal, both competent and upright, now exists. The trouble is with regard to what points shall be presented for the tribunal's decision; and possibly the same trouble might arise before the mixed commission. This latter would seem, according to the plan proposed, to be a substitute not only for the European Power, but for Lord Stanley and Mr. Seward. It is not only to settle the case itself, but to make up the case—to be both Court and lawyers, making the issues and then adjudging the suit. It is possibly to be apprehended that the commission would, at the outset, find itself at a dead-lock on the very question which has brought to a halt the negotiations between the Foreign Offices at London and Washington.

Usually the reference to an unprejudiced third party—a foreign and mutually amicable nation—has been regarded as a satisfactory resort. The reason is that the services of skillful professional international jurists are uniformly called in, and the matter decided upon the rules of international law. However, if the mixed commission should be invested with such control of the whole question as to appoint a referee for points upon which its members could not agree, the fear of its falling into the present diplomatic difficulties would be avoided. Its chief advantage would be in its privilege of being untrammeled by the diplomatic record of either country on the dispute. In one event, it might settle the dispute more promptly and more equitably than a foreign arbiter—namely, provided that, before its appointment, some common ground of decision could be informally reached through discussions in Parliament and Congress, by which expression of general sentiment its deliberations could be, to some extent, guided.

MINOR TOPICS.

We find a startling suggestion in the Philadelphia *Press*. It is to the effect that "our political campaigns should be conducted on the basis of facts." Is it possible that the effect of such a revolutionary cause of action has been properly considered? How long would such a campaign last? What party would risk its chances of success on such a style of proceeding?

One of the points of most emphatic eulogy in the life of the late Daniel Lord was that he had never held any public office. He had resisted all offers and all inducements, and had steadily refused to take any official public position. Is it not a little singular that this should be recorded to a man's praise? In this country especially, where it ought to be an honor to serve the public in high official positions, it seems strange that avoiding such service should be regarded as specially honorable. It was not so in the early days of the Republic; why should it be so now?

The City Chamberlain, Mr. P. B. Sweeney, has deposited $4,475 as the proceeds due him under the law for interest on the public money of which he has the custody, in the City Treasury. This is very handsome in him, but we should like to know what possible excuse the Legislature can have for not altering the law? Mr. Sweeney's action is the strongest possible protest against its justice and propriety, yet nothing whatever is done to change it.

The newspapers constantly tell us that Mr. So-and-so made a most powerful and "exhaustive" speech on whatever happened to be the subject of debate. What do they mean by this? Exhaustive of what—the subject or their audience? It cannot be the former, for the debate is never ended by these "exhaustive" speeches, but goes on just as if nothing of the sort had happened. It may be the audience, but then why should so common-place an achievement be recorded with so much applause?

Congress has done a good many small things, but none smaller than its refusal to pay Mr. Harvey his salary as our Minister to Portugal. He was appointed and duly confirmed, but for the last two years Congress has refused to appropriate any money for the payment of his salary. The reason assigned is that he wrote a private letter to the Secretary of State censuring the action of Congress. This letter was published at the suggestion of the President. It certainly was not Mr. Harvey's fault that the letter was published: and, so far as writing it was concerned, we venture to say that half our Ministers in Europe have written letters infinitely more severe than the one in question. Suppose Congress should insist on the publication of all of Cassius M. Clay's letters? The truth is all this persecution of Mr. Harvey is due to an old grudge of Mr. Stevens against him. It is very paltry and discreditable.

We cannot believe the statement made by the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial*, that "the bill for the *admission* of Alabama under the lately *rejected* Constitution, will be put through Congress in time to secure the votes of the new Radical Senators from that State, for the conviction and removal of the President." We do not believe that the most virulent of the impeachers is prepared to go quite so far as this in order to secure the President's conviction. Congress might, with quite as much justice, fill all the vacant seats in the Senate by a direct vote. They could admit any two men in the United States to represent Alabama with quite as much regard to law—*their own* law—as they would show in admitting men chosen under this rejected Constitution.

What is the matter with Superintendent Kennedy? Can he possibly suppose it to be any part of his duty to arrest *children* going through the streets to a ball because they happen to have fanciful or masquerade dresses on? If he does, he needs a guardian or a wet nurse. We cannot suspect so capable and efficient an officer of such a desire to show his authority as should lead him to commit such absurdities; but we really are at a loss to what else such arrests can be attributed.

Mr. Lincoln, the President of the Board of Health, expressed the opinion, in his testimony yesterday, that the people of this City would pay "more readily for clean streets than for any other luxury." When, we should like to know, did our officials make up their minds that clean streets were to be classed among "luxuries?" All kinds of decent government, in every department, we are sorry to say, are become luxuries,—and scarcer and scarcer every day. But we pay enough for them now to have them considered necessaries of life, especially by those who are paid for the express purpose of procuring them.

A very distinct and proper mode of testing the relative value of the Nicolson and the Stafford pavements is proposed by the patentees of the former in a communication which we publish in another column. They offer to their competitors that they shall divide Cortlandt-street between them,—each paving half of it with their own pavement; that the whole shall be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the one whose pavement, after a certain time, shall be pronounced inferior to the other, shall pay for the whole. This is a fair offer, and will afford a good test of the relative value of the two.

A brute has been executed in Virginia for having murdered *three* persons in a family of *four*. He confessed the murders, was devoutly thankful that Providence had prevented him from perpetrating the fourth,—was profuse in his declarations of forgiveness for all his enemies, and hoped that neither his family nor his countrymen would suffer from the disgrace he had inflicted on them. He seems to have made as pious and edifying an end as butchers and brutes of his class usually do. These exhibitions, which are becoming so frequent, are simply disgusting. The whole system of public executions ought to be reformed. From the time a murderer is sentenced to death, he ought to be absolutely unseen and unknown to the outside world.

The telegraph reports another of those accidents which unfortunately are not of rare occurrence, by which a gymnast—one of the Hanlon brothers—was seriously injured by falling from a trapeze during a performance on Monday night at the Louisville Theatre. The frequency of such occurrences ought to have the effect of discouraging, on the part of the public, all feats of so dangerous a character as those which are the stock-in-trade of the Hanlons and others of the same class. There is nothing in exhibitions of this kind to recommend them. They do not appeal to the artistic taste of an audience, or convey aught of that wholesome moral influence which should be the aim of public entertainment. The marvelous skill of the performers in balancing is always shown at great personal risk to themselves, and a sense of danger which is never absent causes the spectators to thrill and shudder with anxiety. Excitements of this sort are unhealthy, and ought not to be countenanced.

Just as we anticipated, St. Louis has become the paradise of prize-fighters. Since a pugilist was subjected there to a small fine for killing his opponent,—a mere boy,—the whole fraternity has looked upon St. Louis as its proper resting-place. We hope they will all make haste to emigrate thither. St. Louis evidently wants to increase this portion of its population; its moral atmosphere and intellectual taste are evidently admirably adapted to their wants, and every other part of the country will be glad to get rid of them. Judging from the voluminous telegrams that reach us recording their doings, we are inclined to think that the tide of pugilistic emigration to St. Louis has set in very strongly already.

The fluctuations of the Southern Conventions between sense and nonsense are marvelous to see. The last specimen comes from the South Carolina assemblage, and this time is characteristically foolish. That Convention on Monday adopted an ordinance "compelling all who vote for the Constitution to support the regular nominees of the party"—which can be interpreted only as a direct affirmation of the partisan character of the Constitution. They also refused to adopt the report of the Committee on Franchise, providing that after the year 1875 all persons coming of age, *i. e.*, all voters, shall be obliged to be able to read and write—which looks very much like a wholesome fear of spreading popular intelligence; or perhaps it may be a precaution against too much valuable time being taken from political meetings, &c., and given to unnecessary education. On what weak foundations are these men building! How can they expect their fabric to stand the test of time?

The Story of Margaret Tuckett.

No. 123 East Twenty-sixth street,
New-York, March 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your hypothesis that the "Curious Story" in *Atlantic Monthly*, published in your columns this morning savors more of fiction than of fact, as I should judge, correct.

In my boyhood I was well acquainted with Capt. and Mrs. Harvey Tuckett on their return to England from India. I can distinctly remember her as the mother of three delicate fragile little weeds of children, whose pale, prematurely old features contrasted painfully with the plump peachy aspect of the generality of English little ones. Mrs. Tuckett was also worn out of all semblance to youth and beauty by the wear and tear of an Indian climate. I can recollect her as "lovely" only in the sense of loveliness of character of an English wife and mother.

He was, as you describe, the beau-ideal of an English soldier—but the sensational sequel of Mrs. Tuckett's career I look upon as a positive impossibility. You will allow, Sir, that at least some slight share of youth and good looks must be necessary to the inception of such a career. No draught of the "Fontaine de Jouvence," however potent, could galvanize either upon the Mrs. Capt. Harvey Tuckett that I recollect seven and twenty years ago.

JACOB WREY MOULD, Architect.

If the writer in the *Atlantic*, to which we referred the other day, has really made the actual facts of Margaret Tuckett's life, a convenient basis of an attractive fiction, he has taken a liberty with her reputation which he has no right to take with the character of any person living or dead. If his statements are true they must have been within the personal knowledge of very many residents of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who probably still remember them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera.

Prince Carnival has permanently retired for the season. All the splendid decorations of the Purim Ball have been removed, and Mr. Pike's beautiful house returns to its normal state. The artists of the Pike-Harrison-Marzetzek combination are once more restored to their duties; the public to its allegiance. To-night Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mme. Lumley in the two female *rôles*. The lady last named makes her *début* on our lyric stage as *Azucena*, a part which she has played with distinguished success in Europe. Sig. Pancani, Sig. Bellini and Sig. Barili are also in the *caste*. *Leonore* is considered one of the finest of Mme. Rosa's impersonations, the Tower scene invariably eliciting a burst of enthusiasm. Mr. Max Maretzek presides in the orchestra. On Monday evening the company gave a performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Olympic Theatre.

Mr. Fox's pantomime, with the nursery name of "Humpty Dumpty," was brought out last night, at the Olympic, in the presence of an audience that fairly filled every available nook and corner of the house. The performance of the pantomime occupied the entire evening, terminating at 11:15, and although an entertainment of this kind is not to be likened to a feast composed entirely of puddings, nobody, last evening, seemed to miss the entrees of substantial drama and comedy, to hunger for a potage of farce. Nevertheless there might have been a thirst among some for an intermission, and this, perhaps, ought to be granted. The pantomime proceeded without any entre acts, yet peaceably. But the truth is that a large portion of our habitual playgoers take kindly and naturally to pantomime; and for more than one reason. Although the stories are improbable, the action grotesque and the faces odd, it is not difficult to recognize in these dumb spectacles all the life, the motives and the propensities of every-day experience. For, although the Columbine of our matter-of-fact existence does not dress in twelve-inch skirts and silk tights, nor our domestic harlequin, who declares his affection over an ice at Delmonico's, is not attired in spangled trunks and patch-work fleshings—yet they make the same fervent love, look the same languishing fire, appeal to the same heart, make use of the same sly opportunities, dodge the same old papa's wary eye, hide in as odd corners, and are altogether as extravagant as *Little Goody Two Shoes* and spry *Dan Tucker*—who do all this to music in the Olympic pantomime, and are not a finger's turn behind the last note of the violin when they are through. Although Miss Flora McFlimsey does not tumble her rich suitor on his back when he comes to woo her, as *Goody* throws over the *Hon. Grandeur Dignify* in "Humpty Dumpty," yet it would be safe to bet that Flora could do it with as much *animus* as her bemuslined prototype. And as, tor *Humpty Dumyty*, Mr. George Fox in that character, draws for us—a little broadly of course, (it is a Pantomime you know, which is but another name forBreadth!)—the picture of hundreds of young and mischievous youths who are daily suffered to wander about too little guarded for their years and their spoiled propensities. And do we not find as sudden transformations in every-day life as that of *Mr. Avaricious Fearfulnes* in this pantomime, who from a simple old goose becomes the powerful and spiteful *Pantaloon*? Where is Smith, that harmless grubber about political haunts, who found himself, by means no less questionable than *Pantaloon's*, in a position where he could bully, break, disgust and injure those happier than himself. As these things offer themselves for contemplation, we think the playgoers will have to congratulate Mr. Fox and his merry dumb friends on the possession of some deeper and more solemn power than that of raising a laugh.

It would be next to useless to attempt to give anything in the shape of an analysis of the plot and routine of "Humpty Dumpty;" and, after all, the analysis of a pantomime would be only second in obscurity and absurdity to the analysis of a panorama. There is, however, a clever introductory to the pantomime proper which passes in the "Abode of Romance;" and by this amalgamation of sense and nonsense, jest and song, the audience learns from the lips of pensive *Romance* (Mrs. C. Edwards) and melodious *Burlesque* (Miss Alice Harrison,) that these two entertaining powers have determined to interest themselves in the fortunes of some favorite children of theirs, to wit: *Goody Two Shoes, Dan Tucker, Humpty Dumpty* and old *One Two Buckle My Shoe*. In the course of this interlude representatives from the four quarters of the globe are introduced, and with *Columbia* enter two nurses who carry the infants *Alaska* and *St. Thomas*. The audience last evening received these little strangers very graciously. After this the abode of *Romance* melts into a rustic and river view, the house of *Humpty Dumpty* & Co. and their brief story of *Two Shoes'* love, and disaster follows. When this has gone on long enough *Burlesque* appears, to save her favorites, and rescues them by fulfilling the old doctrine of transmigration, and transforming them into *Columbine, Harlequin, Clown* and *Pantaloon*. Then follow the usual dumb adventures of those time-honored people. Clown robs, Pantaloon abets and Harlequin and Columbine frolic. They visit the new City Hall, which we learn is to be finished in 1880, at a cost of $100,000,000, and a German beer saloon, where they have an odd game of billiards; and a dining saloon, where more is eaten than the turtle's lobsters advertised; and many gayer scenes, among them a skating pond and an enchanted garden, where the ballets of the piece, which are full of grace, are introduced. In the latter Mlle. Sangali met with a most cordial reception, and was assisted by Mlles. Laurent, Whiting and Schell. Miss Betty Rigl made her reappearance on the New-York stage in the second ballet. Miss RIGL has much improved upon her performances at Niblo's, and combines a little cluster of graces in her own person. Mlle. SANGALI also has learned to add precision to ease and firmness of movement to the utmost harmony of form. Each of these ladies were honored with recalls and received showers of boquets. There is, nevertheless, just a trifle too much dancing in the piece, and the pantimimic action, which should be all touch and go, is made to wait. This, of course, will be seen to by Mr. HAYES. The tricks of the piece worked admirably for the first night, and there was no hitch in the scenery to grumble at. For this excellence praise is due to Mr. SANDERS and his assistants, who had the machinery in charge, and might have marred the painter's best efforts, but didn't, and to Messrs. W. CRANE, W. HENRY and their attendant sprites, to whom was intrusted the working of the tricks and grotesque properties. The little army of people who are employed to feed the laughter before the scenes also came up to their duty promptly last night. Mr. GEORGE FOX's performance, notwithstanding the anxiety of authorship that must have been on him, was full of comical fancies. His pranks had the merit of seeming to be wholly unstudied, and his humor was entirely spontaneous. The look of unconquerable comicality that dwells in his face when he dons *Clown's* dress can never be forgotten; it is a fortune to any comedian. Mr. F. LACY, from the English theatres, who made his first appearance as *Harlequin*, gave a lithe and easy personation of that invulnerable and sprightly gentleman from Italy, and pretty Miss EMILIE RIGL, as *Columbine*, seemed to have her head continually running on airy terpsichorean flights, even while her toes were not. The scenery by Mr. LEWIS is all new—and as handsome as it is new, and the final tableau is a glittering gem that deserves a chapter all by itself. It is a dissolving view, opening in a dell of ferns, and concluding in an arched Palace of blazing silver. The pantomime will be repeated to-day, and every evening.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Two performances are to be given to-day for the benefit of the employes of Mr. BARNUM's Museum who suffered through the recent fire. The entertainments will take place at the Academy of Music—one in the day, and one at night. In the afternoon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted, and the orchestra from Niblo's Garden, led by Mr. MOLLENHAUER, will perform the musical selections. In the evening Mr. LEVICK's sensational drama of "Pale Janet" will be played. In both performances the Museum company will appear, and it is to be hoped they will have no cause to regret the pecuniary results of their benefit. Various volunteer dancers, and some members of the Caledonian Club will diversify the dramatic entertainments with other clever acts. Mr. BARNUM will address the audience in the evening.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is giving the Newark public the benefit of a course of his tragedy this week. He appeared in that appreciative city last evening as "Shylock;" to-night Mr. BOOTH will represent "Othello," and on the other evenings of the week he will play, in the order given, "Richelieu," "Hamlet," and "Richard III." He is announced to give a *matinée* on Saturday next of "The Lady of Lyons." Miss MARY MCVICKER assists Mr. BOOTH. For this dramatic enterprise the citizens of Newark are indebted to Mr. J. M. MURDOCH, the English tragedian, who recently finished a successful engagement at the Bowery Theatre in this City.

The drama of "Nobody's Daughter," which is still successful in pleasing the audiences at the New-York Theatre, will be withdrawn after Saturday next, in favor of a new play, by Col. FITZGERALD, of Philadelphia, entitled "Light at Last," which is to be produced on Monday.

Mrs. D. B. BOWERS and husband (J. C. MCCOLLUM) have taken passage for California by the steamer which leaves to-day.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate to-day adopted regulations for the admission of spectators to the Impeachment trial. The whole thing is to be done by tickets, which are to be issued anew every day in the proportion of four to each Senator, two to each Representative, six to the President, and from one to four to various other officials, including Judges of the Courts, Cabinet officers, the General-in-Chief, &c., &c. The number is to be limited to one thousand, and this distribution will require about six hundred and fifty. The remainder are to be divided among the Senators in the proportion of the representation in the House of their respective States. The agreement to this system of admission was almost unanimous, though many Senators disliked to countenance anything looking like favoritism. It was conceded, however, unless the Senate controlled the matter in this way, the galleries would be taken possession of each day by a crowd of people whose conduct could not be controlled by the Senate, that all parties would be insulted, and the dignity of the Senate and the solemn character of the proceedings greatly impaired. The question as to whether Senators should vacate their present seats when sitting as a Court, was fully discussed, and it was finally decided that they would not, which will result in compelling the Managers and the counsel to either turn their backs upon the presiding officer or upon the Court whenever they rise to speak. This will probably be changed.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The bill for the admission of Alabama, reported from the Reconstruction Committee to-day, is substantially that of Mr. BINGHAM, and for the purpose of encouraging the loyal people of that State to renew their work. It will be put through the House at once, but will not probably pass the Senate before the result of the Impeachment trial is reached. A great many Republicans distrust the ability of the loyal people of Alabama to protect themselves after military support is withdrawn, until a change is made in the Executive. Arkansas is looked upon as a safer State to try the experiment, and the opportunity for so doing will offer next week.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

The statement made in the House of Representatives by Gen. LOGAN to the effect that Mr. CLARK, Superintendent of the Printing Division at the Treasury Department, had obtained the certificates of three other officials of the Treasury to the destruction in their presence of canceled bonds to the amount of $18,640,000, when in fact no such bonds had been destroyed, and what were supposed to be bonds, were nothing but blank paper, seems to have been made from a misapprehension of the case. The Retrenchment Committee having been instructed to inquire into the matter, this morning visited the Department and examined into the matter, but were soon satisfied that there was no criminality to be attached to any one. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Some months since Mr. CLARKE was directed to print a certain quantity of $5,000 registered certificates; but a short time after the work was commenced the Retrenchment Committee had the same stopped, as they were at the time examining into the affairs of the printing division. On Jan. 31, 1867, Mr. CLARKE delivered to the Register all the certificates which had been printed, together with 3,760 sheets of paper which had not been printed, but were delivered and recorded as blank paper, and so recorded upon the books. Had the work been completed, $8,500,000 would have been issued on the 3,700 sheets, but they were receipted for as blank paper, and turned over to the Commission for destruction.

TAXATION.

Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, promptly pressed through the House to-day the bill reported last night exempting taxation from all manufactures except certain specified articles of staple production. It will not exempt anything from the March tax.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

On and after the first of April next, correspondence will be made up and dispatched by the New-York Post-office, in closed mails, in England, Belgium and Germany direct to Switzerland and to Italy respectively, under the provisions of the postal connection recently concluded with each of those countries. The rates of international postage for letters and all other postal packets originating in the United States, and addressed to Switzerland or to Italy, will be as follows, viz.:

On letters, 15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, one-half ounce, prepayment optional. But unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters will, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine in the country of destination; on newspapers four cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces, prepayment required; on book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples of merchandise, eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article, other than letters, shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on its delivery. The regulations to be observed with respect to printed matter of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are substantially the same as those adopted for similar packets addressed to Great Britain or the North German Union. New-York is the office of exchange on the side of the United States. Postmasters will levy postage accordingly on and after the 1st of April next, and forward to the New-York D. P. O.

THE PLUNDER FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

The box which was deposited in the Treasury Department in 1857 for safe keeping, and which the Secretary of the Treasury was recently authorized by a resolution of Congress to open, was yesterday subjected to an examination of its contents, which were stolen from the Patent Office in this city in the year above mentioned. They consist of the following articles of value, viz.: one bottle containing attar of roses, and supposed to be worth from $1,500 to $2,000; one vial, containing pearls; one vial, containing diamonds; one gold plate; inside lining of a snuff-box, presented to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg by the Emperor; a paper containing a gold ornament and a silk tassel belonging to a necklace; a paper containing thirteen diamonds and four pearls and two lumps of gold. There was also indorsed a certificate signed by HUGH MCCORMICK and R. C. WEIGHTMAN, dated United States Patent office, June 14, 1857, stating that they saw the articles placed in the box. The lump of gold is probably worth $800.

WHISKY FRAUDS IN ALABAMA.

Internal Revenue Agent GOODLOE writes to the Bureau here from Huntsville, Ala., under date March 7, that he is credibly informed that there are fifty illicit distilleries in operation in that District which had been ordered to be seized and forfeited.

THE PRUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the treaty lately concluded with the North-German Confederation, stipulating that naturalization changes nationality, and that emigration shall be free. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There is an impression among many of the officials connected with the Treasury Department that the bill recently introduced in the Senate for the reorganization of that office will be passed during this session. It is represented that the utmost necessity exists for its passage, and that unless the measure be accomplished, the services of some of the most valuable employes now in its service here will be lost on account of inadequacy of compensation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon G. S. BEARDSLEY, United States Navy, has been ordered to the United States steamer *Independence*.

THE CASE OF S. S. STRONG.

The examination of the case of SAMUEL S. STRONG, who was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, and who had a hearing before Judge FISHER, before whom he was brought on a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday afternoon, was resumed this morning. After a short discussion of the points involved, Judge FISHER decided to release the prisoner on two grounds, viz.: *First*—Because Virginia is not a State in the Union; that the Proclamation of the President, and more particularly Congress, by its legislation, have expressly refused to recognize Virginia and the other Southern States, as forming States of this Union; that the requisition of Gov. PIERPOINT cannot be recognized under the act of Congress, providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice as the act of the Executive authority of a State of the United States. *Second*—That there is no affidavit with the requisition showing that STRONG is actually a fugitive from justice.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day: No. 97, Justin *vs.* Dufirf, and No. 98, The South Fork Canal Company *vs.* Gordon.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Additional Correspondence Between Gen. Grant and Gen. Hancock in Relation to the Removal of the New-Orleans Aldermen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

Gen. GRANT sent to-day to the House, in response to the resolution adopted yesterday, the additional correspondence between himself and Gen. HANCOCK relating to the removal of the New-Orleans Aldermen. The correspondence concerning the Jefferson City removals, cited by Gen. HANCOCK as a parallel case, was also submitted, but it is not important as bearing upon this case. The following is all the additional correspondence in full, beginning with Gen. GRANT's letter revoking Gen. HANCOCK's order of removal, and ending with the latter's request, through the Adjutant-General, to be relieved from command:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:

GENERAL: Your report of date the 15th inst., in response to a telegram of the General Commanding the Army, dated the 8th inst., in the matter of the removal of certain Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans for contempt of military orders, is received. In the same matter there has also been received a memorial from said Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. From the report and memorial and your previous telegrams the following facts appear: The office of Recorder of the City of New-Orleans is elective by the people; but in case of a vacancy it is made the duty by law of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in joint meeting to elect *viva voce* a person to fill the vacancy. The office of Recorder of the Second District of New-Orleans was, by the Supreme Court of Louisiana adjudged vacant; and the City of New-Orleans was ordered to be notified to proceed according to law to elect a Recorder for said district, which judgment was made final Jan. 20, 1868. In pursuance of this order of the Court, the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen met in joint session on the 4th of February, 1868 to elect a Recorder for said Second District. At this session was read a communication written by Capt. CHANDLEE, Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs, and purporting to be by your direction, inviting attention to the first and second sections of the Supplementary Reconstruction act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, and to paragraph two, Special Order No. 7, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated March 28, 1867. At the date of this communication, namely, Jan. 25, 1868, and before any action of either branch of the Council had been had relative to the election therein referred to, you were absent from the City of New-Orleans, in the State of Texas. This communication did not in terms forbid the election; neither did the sections of the act to which it referred, except as it might be inferred from the second section, wherein the District Commander is empowered, under certain restrictions, to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise. Section nine of this act, as well as the original Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, recognizes the right of the State and municipal authorities to appoint and elect officers under certain restrictions and limitations; but the exercise of this right is subject to the authority of the District Commander. Subsequent to the issuing of Special Order No. 7, referred to, and during the administration of Gens. SHERIDAN and MOWER, the City Council of New-Orleans Did in some cases fill vacancies in corporation offices under the provisions of section 24 of the city charter of New-Orleans in the same manner as is provided for filling the vacancy in the office of Recorder, and after you assumed command the office of City Attorney was filled under the same authority and in the same manner. No exception was taken in any case by any of the District Commanders to such action. On assuming command of the district, you announced in General Order No. 40, of Nov. 29, 1867, that it was your purpose to preserve peace and quiet in your command, and that as a means to this great end you regarded the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances; also, that when the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Under this statement of facts the City Council of New-Orleans might reasonably have presumed it to be their right and duty, especially under the order of the Court, and your order No. 40, to fill the vacancy in the office of Recorder, as it appears they did from your report of this case, dated Feb. 15, 1868. The same facts, too, in connection with the printed report of their proceedings, embraced in your report of Feb. 15, 1868, precludes the presumption of any intended contempt of the military authority by the members of the City Council. The case of the Jefferson City Council is not deemed a parallel one, in this: That they had not their own unquestioned acts in similar cases, nor the order of the District Commander to justify them, there being no contempt of military authority intended by the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, removed by Special Orders No. 28, headquarters Fifth Military District, dated Feb. 7, 1868; and a proper administration of the Reconstruction acts not requiring their removal, said special order, removing the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen therein named, and appointing others in their stead, is hereby disapproved and revoked, and the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen removed by it are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, the same as if said order had not been issued. You will please carry this into effect. By command of Gen. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIPHER TELEGRAM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:

Your letter of the 21st is this day received, disapproving and revoking my order, Special Order No. 28, which removes the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New-Orleans therein named, and appointing others in their stead; also reinstating the members of the Boards of Aldermen removed by said order, and directing that they resume their duties as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, the same as if said order had not been issued. My action in the removal of the City Council of New-Orleans, who are reinstated by your order, was adopted after grave deliberation, and, as I believe, was the result of a necessity imposed on me which could not have been avoided without a disregard of the interest of the public service and of the obligation imposed on me by the Reconstruction act, and by the order of my predecessor. It is in substance declared in the Reconstruction acts, that the Governments of the rebel States, if continued, are to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective military districts; and in section 6 of the act passed March 2, 1867, it is enacted that until the people of said rebel States shall be, by law, admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which exists therein shall be decreed provisional only, in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supercede the same. Under the authority of that section my predecessor in command of this district issued Special Order No. 7, dated March 28, 1867, in which he prohibited the holding of any elections for State, parish, municipal or judicial officers in the State of Louisiana, until the provisions of the laws of Congress shall have been complied with. The office of Recorder for the Second District in the City of New-Orleans is a judicial office of great importance to the administration of criminal justice. By the laws of the State that officer is elected by a vote of the people of the district. Since the order of my predecessor was issued, I am not aware that any election by the people has been holden in the State to fill any office, nor am I aware that the City Council has, by its action, filled any office other than such as the Council is authorized to fill under the law creating the City Government. The City Attorney referred to in your letter is an officer appointed to transact the legal business of the City, and he is, by law, to be chosen by a vote of the City Council. The selection of a person to fill that office is a part of the duty imposed on the City Council by its charter after it once becomes an original body. The office of Recorder for one of the districts into which the city is divided is not an office created by law for the administration of municipal business, but it is one in which the people of the city at large and the public in general are interested. It is therefore, by law, filled in the ordinary condition of things, by an election by the people; and the City Council has no authority to act in relation to it, except it be to provide temporarily to prevent a vacancy in it during the interval between the election provided for by law. It is in no sense an office with which the City Council has any concern in the administration of municipal business, and, in my opinion, was clearly embraced in the terms of the order of the 28th of March, 1867, issued by my predecessor. The Jefferson City Council was removed by Gen. MOWER because they ordered an election for the appointment of their successors. This action on the part of the City Council was in direct contravention of the order referred to, and in my view the action of the members of the City Council of New-Orleans in attempting to fill the office of Recorder for the Second District of the city was not only a violation of that order but was also an assumption on their part of the right to exercise the authority to fill offices of a general nature, which is by the Reconstruction acts specially delegated to the District Commanders. It is true that General Orders No. 40, issued by me, to which you refer, declares that when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the city authorities are ready to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion, and I conceive that no violence was done to the principles enumerated and declared when I gave effect to the order of my predecessor and restrained the members of a municipal body from doing an act for which no existing law gave them any authority. In conclusion I will only observe that I entertain serious apprehension that the revocation of my order, and the reinstatement of the Council removed by me, will be injurious to the public interest and increase the embarrassments under which the community is now laboring. Your order will be immediately executed.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District.

GENERAL: Your telegraphic dispatch of the 27th inst., in reply to my order revoking your order displacing a portion of the City Council of New-Orleans, and appointing their successors, is received. There was nothing in my order which doubted your authority to make removals and appointments when the public exigency requires it. I only exercised an authority given to me as General of the army, under which law both of us find our authority to act in such matters. Your order of removal was based on certain charges which I did not think were sustained by the facts as they were presented to me. Dispatches of such length as yours should be sent by mail when there is not a greater necessity for prompt reply than seems to exist in this case. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received at the headquarters of the army of the United States March 5, 1868:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of my correspondence with the General-in-Chief in reference to my recent action concerning the removal from office of certain Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the Council of the City of New-Orleans made by me for contempt of the orders of the District Commander. I request that the same may in the appropriate manner as explanatory of my action, and for his information be laid before his Excellency the President of the United States, with this, my request to be relieved from the command of this military District, where it is no longer useful or agreeable for me to serve. When relieved, should the exigencies permit, it would be most in accordance with my inclinations to be sent to St. Louis, Mo., there to await further orders. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Favorable Report of the Reconstruction Committee in Regard to the Application for Readmission.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the application of Alabama, asking admission into the Union as a sovereign State, reported this morning as follows:

That it is the intention to pursue the spirit if not the letter of the law of March 24, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.'" They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law when there seems to be any conflict in the facts in the evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by moral jurists for the Government Judges. By the act two things were evidently intended—one was to admit Alabama as a State, if, after full registration, with time for deliberation, a majority of her citizens should be in favor of admission. The other was to prevent hasty and precipitate legislation before people should have duly considered the subject. Hence, the law provided that not only Alabama, but all the conquered territory should have all her legal votes registered by proper officers, and if a majority of legal voters thus registered should cast their votes in favor of a Constitution, a Convention should be ordered for the purpose of framing one, but if a majority of all the registered votes, by either their own volition or casualty, should not be cast against a Constitution, they should still be counted in the negative—a most unusual provision in our or any other government, but in ordinary times it would have but little effect, except in so far as removals and deaths took place between the time of registration and the time of voting.

On the day of the Alabama election a most extraordinary and unexpected state of things existed. In a very large portion of the State, especially in the Republican portion, a very severe storm raged from morning till night. The streams were swollen to such an impassable degree that it is testified by Gov. SMITH, now elected Governor of the State, and other respectable gentlemen, that it kept from the polls numbers of voters who would otherwise have attended. In attempting to reach the places of election one or more persons were drowned, which deterred many from proceeding farther. Thus all who chose to stay away were counted as voting against the Constitution, though, if they had all gone and voted against it, it would not have changed the result from a positive majority in its favor to a majority against it. This feature alone of this unfortunate election is sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee, to authorize. Large majority of the legal voters then in the State are known to have cast their ballots for it. Besides, a very large proportion of the registered voters were deterred by the most infamous threats from coming to the polls, or, when there, from casting their votes for the Constitution. Very few white men did, and very few black men dared thus to cast their votes, lest they should be deprived of food, for which they are suffering. All this is proven by the sworn testimony of the most respectable portion of Alabama. Indeed, nearly two hundred laborers have voluntarily come forward singly, and testified to their violent discharge since the election by their cruel employers, for having exercised the election franchise according to their own will and pleasure. A careful analysis has been made, as well as could be, of the number of votes that were destroyed, boxes seized and thrown out of the windows, and other modes of violence used to destroy them; and it is believed from all this that the number of votes thus destroyed and detained from the polls by violence, outrage and fraud, had they been cast, would have overbalanced all those counted against the Constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast by reason of sickness, absence or death.

Sometime before the Alabama election the Convention saw the injustice of the law and requested Congress to restore the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. The House did not hesitate to perceive its justice, and passed an act and sent it to the Senate. The Senate by some unaccountable delay, from motives which it is hard to fathom, suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, till after the fate of the Alabama election was announced. They then took it up and passed it, and it has now passed both Houses of Congress. The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern, has been restored, and your Committee can see no reason why it should not govern in the present case. The circumstance of the almost unheard-of storm on the day of election, the violence of human passion, but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of former masters at the polls, together with the evident injustice of the principle in question, upon which no one has yet acted, seem to your Committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted in the Union as one of the States thereof. But, while this free people, in rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no taint of despotism or injustice, they have examined carefully all the provisions of the Constitution, and, as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which becomes necessary by the injustice of the sister States, they have determined that no State shall ever be admitted into the Union when the right of universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation. Fearing also that some currency scheme might be devised by which peonage, such as is already established in some of the South American States, might be created, we recommend the passage of the act for the admission of Alabama as a State in the Union.

NEW-YORK.

The Democratic State Convention—Presidential Candidates—Erie Railroad Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

The imminence of the Democratic State Convention, and the necessity universally conceded that everybody should work to make everything harmonious and in order, has detracted very much from the interest usually manifested in the transactions of the Legislature.

There is little or no doubt that the delegation to the Democratic Convention from this State will be a unit, and probably instructed to cast the entire strength of the State for one man. To-day that man is HORATIO SEYMOUR. People generally do not give him credit for sincerity in declining the use of his name, and persist still that he shall be the standard-bearer of a united Democracy. The second choice undoubtedly goes toward PENDLETON, with a willingness in that case to see HOFFMAN second on the ticket. Some of the time-honored hard heads of the party will kick a little at having to drive such a train of colts, as they call them; but I am certain such a ticket would easily carry with it the sentiment and the votes of the party.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company has returned to Albany, and resolved to go on here. There is yet some little doubt whether the creation of this body is due to spleen or patriotism, to dyspepsia or a purpose of serving the State. It may turn out to be a kind of "'alf-an-'alf" of both. It is pretty certain that the "lie direct," passed between two or three of the Directors the other day, and perhaps these proceedings here are the legitimate consequences. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

REPORTS.

For the better preservation of public order in public meetings, and for the protection of public halls.

For relief against illegal taxation in Rochester and in Monroe County.

Adversely—To enable executors and administrators of deceased persons, appointed in other States, to maintain actions in this State, which was agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NORTON—Incorporating the West Side Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Whitehall Savings Bank of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH—For an elevated and corrugated railroad in New-York and Westchester.

By Mr. CREAMER—Authorizing the transportation of passengers underground in New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the extension of the railroad tracks from Atlantic-avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Also, a remonstrance against the widening of Sackett, President and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. MORRIS—To more effectually secure the arrest of persons guilty of crimes.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Catskill Savings Bank.

Establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of Greenburg, Westchester County.

Extending the time for the organization of the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company, and to increase the capital stock of said Company.

Authorizing the laying out of an avenue through White Plains, Harrison and Rye, Westchester County.

Amending the charter of the New-York and Bay Side Ferry Company.

Mr. FOLGER reported against the bill to relieve non-resident executors from the obligation of giving bonds, by reason of their non-residence. Agreed to.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. F. H. WOODS made a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, awarding the seat now occupied by JACOB WORTH to JOHN RABER. The report shows that Mr. RABER was elected by 96 majority. Made the special order for Friday morning.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester.

To amend the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution.

To abolish the Banking Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORAN—To incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. C. J. SMITH—To improve and extend Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To amend chapter 97, laws of 1865, relative to banking.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate the Manhattan Underground Railroad Company.

By Mr. W. S. ANDREWS—To prevent cruelty to children. Also, for the better protection of stockholders in joint stock companies. Also, to protect the rights of passengers upon railways or other public conveyances.

By Mr. KEADY—To amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

In relation to the Marine Court of New-York.

To protect the consumers of coal in New-York and Brooklyn.

Adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Legislature Adjourns Over till Thursday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

Both Houses have adjourned over to-morrow to allow the Democrats to attend their State Convention.

The News from New Hampshire has taken the leaders aback. They evidently did not expect any such result, Mr. TWEED having bet on the Democrats carrying the State.

The Democratic State Convention To-Day.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

Most of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held here to-morow, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Democratic Convention, are already here.

The New-York delegates have their headquarters at the Delevan House, where the State Committee is holding a session, arranging the preliminaries for to-morrow.

Gov. SEYMOUR is here and will address the Convention on the prominent topics of the day.

As to who will be the nominee of the party for President, the expression among delegates seems general that no man has a right either to seek or reject a nomination.

For delegates at large the names of SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller ALLEN, HENRY C. MURPHY, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, W. M. TWEED, ERASTUS CORNING and AMASA J. PARKER are prominently mentioned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, March 10.

The New-Orleans Reconstruction Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that a copy of the Constitution be sent to the President and to the General of the army, and to each member of Congress.

The Committee of Three appointed to wait on Gen. HANCOCK and inform him that the Constitution was ready to be submitted to the people, reported that the General expressed some doubt whether, under the Reconstruction law the election of officers could be held at the same time the ratification or rejection of the Constitution would be determined, but would telegraph to Washington for instructions, and unless otherwise instructed, would issue the order for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution.

The motion for adjournment provides that if the Constitution be ratified, the Convention shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, March 10.

A protest was presented by several Conservative members of the Reconstruction Convention here, against the wholesale enfranchisement of negroes with qualification, as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Measures were proposed to provide for the adequate protection of negroes in all civil rights and privileges, and for their education in separate schools.

The protest and proposals were tabled.

The consideration of the Report on Public Education was resumed and completed. It provides for a system of free schools and for a school fund, and for the establishment of an Agricultural College. No distinction of race or color appears in the report, but the General Assembly is not prohibited from making such distinctions.

Mr. E. A. PEYTON, a Radical member of the Convention, was arrested under an indictment for perjury, alleging his having held a civil office before the war, and afterward engaged in the rebellion. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Coming Election in Georgia—Speech of Ben. Hill Against the Proposed Constitution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 10.

The 20th of April has been set apart for the election of all the civil and municipal officers in the State, as well as the vote on the Constitution.

Mr. BEN. HILL spoke to-day to an audience of over two thousand persons. He bitterly opposed the ratification of the Constitution and denounced the Convention. There was much enthusiasm.

To-night there is to be a Grant demonstration at the City Hall, at which it is reported that the Bullock and Farrow factions will unite on BULLOCK for Governor.

Democratic Opposition to the Georgia Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 10.

The Central Executive Democratic Committee meets at Macon on Thursday, for the purpose of organizing an active campaign against the adoption of the Constitution.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, March 10.

The Convention last night passed the suffrage article to a second reading. It bases the rules of disfranchisement upon the Howard Constitutional Amendment.

To-day the Judiciary article was finally passed. It increases the number of Supreme Court Judges to five.

It is thought the Convention will adjourn early next week.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 10.

The Convention is striving to close its business and adjourn by the end of this week.

MEXICO.

Attempted Formation of a New Republic—Expedition Against Banditti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 10.

Late advices received here from the Mexican State of Colima say that CORONA had arrived there from Mazatlan, *en route* to Guadalajara.

After CORONA's unsuccessful intervention in the affairs in Sinaloa Gen. PLACIDO VEGA left for Mazatlan to work out his own interest or prepare initial steps for the formation of an independent Republic, to embrace all Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Lower California and Port Jalisco. Upon his arrival at Mazatlan VEGA was arrested by order of Gov. MARTINEZ, and shipped to Manzanillo, and thence to the City of Mexico, to be tried for his misdeeds.

Everything is now quiet; business is languishing and money is scarce.

The Government is engaged in fitting out an expedition to stop the depredations committed by bands of robbers near Pachacpa, where they defeated a small body of the troops sent against them. They dared not attack Leacara or Real Demonde. Their operations are mostly confined to plundering the ranches, and carrying off wealthy travelers for the sake of obtaining a ransom.

The Nicolson and Stafford Pavements—A Trial of the Two Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the Board of Directors of the Nicolson Pavement Company has been called to an article in your paper of yesterday, signed by C. W. STAFFORD, which contains the following proposition:

> In order to make a fair test of the respective merits of the two systems, the Stafford Pavement Company propose to the Nicolson Pavement Company to lay a section of their several pavements side by side, and subject them to tests in the presence of engineers. Their judgment would doubtless be more satisfactory to the public than the ill-digested opinions of imperfectly-informed newspaper correspondents.
>
> C. W. STAFFORD, No. 71 Broadway.

The challenge is accepted. The proposed test is precisely what the Nicolson Pavement Company desires, and the sooner it is had the better. Cortlandt-street is in a very bad condition, and ought to be repaved forthwith. It is a leading thoroughfare, subjected to as heavy a traffic as any street in the City, except Broadway, and the respective merits of the two pavements can be much better tested on that street than on the Seventh-avenue, where the traffic is comparatively light. The Nicolson Pavement Company propose to divide equally the long block on Cortlandt-street, extending from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and let the Stafford Pavement Company select which half it will pave, and the Nicolson Pavement Company will pave the other half—the work to be done at the expense of the Companies respectively, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to be kept in repair at like expense, for such point of time as that Department may designate. At the end of that period, the said Department to certify which pavement has proved superior to the other, and on such certificate being given, the Company whose pavement shall have been certified to be inferior to the other shall pay to the other the cost of laying such superior pavement, not exceeding $5 per square yard, together with interest from the time of laying the same. If either pavement shall be decided to be substantially a failure, then the Company which shall have laid such pavement shall, at their own expense, remove the same, and put the street in a condition to be satisfactory to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The expense of such a trial would not be great, and if the figures proposed be accepted, the Nicolson Pavement Company will at once deposit with the Comptroller, or with the United States Life and Trust Company, $5,000 in United States gold-bearing bonds, as security for the faithful performance of their contract, the same to be done by the Stafford Pavement Company.

This, it seems to us, would be a fair way of arriving at a correct decision; but if the Stafford Pavement Company prefer any other mode let it be named. The Stafford Pavement has never been laid anywhere, and it ought not to be laid at the expense of our citizens until its pretended merits have been somewhere ascertained by actual experiment and test. If its projectors and promoters have faith in their statements, especially if they believe what Mr. STAFFORD says, that the report of the Common Council, in favor of their pavement, embodies the statement of Mr. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, they will not shrink from the trial.

For ourselves, we are convinced that the Stafford Pavement will, after a few months' trial, prove utterly worthless, while the merits of the Nicolson are already sufficiently ascertained throughout the chief cities of the United States.

CHAS. E. JENKINS, Vice-President,
Nicolson Pavement Company.

No. 60 WALL-ST., March 10, 1868.

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Buchu.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement and labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, of long standing, and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold at
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

Ask for
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Advertisement.

For Spring style gents' dress Hats, at reduced prices, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

VERY EFFECTIVE.—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Furniture Coverings.
BROCATELLE REPP, TERRY, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Lace Curtains,
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Terry's Styles for 1868, a Leading Feature. The Spring styles in gent's dress hats will be introduced this day, March 7. The grand spring opening of Paris, London and New-York styles in ladies, misses, boys and children's hats and caps, will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 1868.
J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square, (west side.)
And No. 409 Broadway.

Window and Door Shades for stores, with the best self-acting spring fixtures.
TERHUNE & BRITT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DENNIS—WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 10, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CHARLES DENNIS, Jr., to MARY WALTON.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., New-London and Norwich papers please copy.

TURMAN—BUSWELL.—On Monday, March 9, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, by Rev. Sam. J. Knapp, Mr. JEDEDIAH L. TURMAN, of Highland, N. J., to Miss EMMA L. BUSWELL, daughter of Erwin W. Buswell, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BURNS.—Wife of Col. M. Wm. Burns, aged 24 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 11 Harrison-st.

BUTTLE.—On Saturday, March 7, at North Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., HELEN P., wife of R. W. Buttle, and daughter of Milton and Sarah A. Barrett, aged 25 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) March 11, at 2 o'clock, from Westminster Church, (Dr. H. S. Carpenter's,) corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CONKLING.—On Tuesday morning, March 10, ELEONORA LORILLARD, daughter of Frederick A. and Eleonora R. Conkling, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on Friday next at 9½ o'clock A. M.

EVANS.—At Willow Court, Hudson City, on Monday, March 9, GEORGIANNA M., daughter of Edward and Jane T. Evans, aged 2 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROST.—At his residence, near Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Mich., on Sunday, March 8, ABRAHAM FROST, Esq., aged 76 years, formerly of this City.

GANDY.—On Monday morning, March 9, of membraneous croup, FRANCIS SHIDDY, infant son of Sheppard and Elizabeth H. Gandy, aged 9 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 147 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

HALSTED.—At Fairfax, Vt., on Sunday, March 8, CHARLES E. HALSTED, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Thursday at 1 o'clock. A train leaves 27th-st. Depot at 11½; return train leaves Mamaroneck at 4:20 P. M.

HENRIQUES.—JOSEPH HENRIQUES, of Kingston, Jamaica, in the 91st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 58th-st. and 7th-av., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JACKSON.—At his residence in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 8, CHARLES A. JACKSON, in the 78th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., leaving the Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st., at 12½ P. M., where carriages will be in attendance.

KELSEY.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, March 7, ESSIE LOUISA, only daughter of Hiram and Hannah Wells Kelsey, aged 1 year and 11 months.

MANN.—On Monday, March 9, at Kingston, N. J., ANNIE, only daughter of Rev. Joseph R. and Ellen Mann, aged 2 years.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Robert Carter, Esq., No. 8 East 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 9, LOUY MAUD, daughter of Charles and Julia Morgan, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st., and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, March 11, at 10 o'clock.

MCCREADY.—On Tuesday, March 10, MAPES MCCREADY, son of Fredk. McCready.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 111 8th-av., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

MCCLUNE.—On Monday, March 9, Mrs. AGNES MCCLUNE, formerly of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, James and Samuel McLean, of her brothers, Charles P. and Thomas Cochran, and of James Callender, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No. 239 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NEWELL.—On Tuesday, March 10, MARY, youngest child of Wm. E. and Susie N. Newell, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

NORTON.—On Tuesday, March 10, ELLERY C., son of John, Jr., and Hannah M. Norton, aged 18 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

RODGERS.—In Chicago, Ill., on Friday, March 6, T. ROBINSON RODGERS, of Elizabeth, N. J., son of the late Capt. W. T. and Almy Rodgers.

VAN ZANDT.—On Monday, March 9, Mrs. MARIA SUYDAM VAN ZANDT, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 48 West 32d-st., on Thursday, March 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Services at the chapel in Prospect-st., Jamaica, L. I., at 12 o'clock M.

Death of Col. Clapp.

From the Portland (Me.) Daily Press.

Though our community were not taken altogether by surprise in seeing the announcement of the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, CHARLES Q. CLAPP—knowing that, for several months he has been laid aside from the activities of life by a mortal disease—the event itself has left a void which can hardly be filled. Identified from his birth with Portland, where he was born May 26, 1799, warmly allied by sympathy and interest in its growth and prosperity, having expended his energies in making large additions to its material wealth by engaging in extensive improvements, and being connected with many of the enterprises which have occupied public attention, his sagacity and counsel will be greatly missed in business circles, and the loss of his influence in the community be seriously deplored.

Having received a liberal and commercial education, his early years, even before arriving at majority, were devoted to mercantile pursuits. But his natural inclination led him soon after to abandon this field, and to engage in improving his real estate. Possessing an unusual taste for architecture, in which he was excelled by few, every building erected under his auspices was designed and modeled by himself, and many, notwithstanding the desolations of the great fire, remain in different parts of the city to attest his skill and perpetuate his enterprise.

He has erected, probably, a larger number of buildings on his own account than any other person.

The most notable, perhaps, of all his improvements, was that of filling up, in connection with his surviving brother, A. W. H. Clapp, many acres of the flats connected with Back Cove, some of which are now traversed with new streets lined with neat and convenient houses, and by means of which a very large amount of property has been added to the valuation of the city. Had his original design been consummated, which the conflicting views and rights of other parties rendered impracticable, his genius and forecast would have left a monument still more honorable to his memory. We refer to the design for improving Back Cove for water power and the erection of docks and wharves, a survey and plans for which were made at his own expense, by a skillful engineer, and which, if carried out, would have added immensely to the material wealth and prosperity of the city.

Latterly his thoughts and energies were devoted more particularly to the Portland and Rochester Railroad, of which he was the father, and which he, in common with many of our citizens, regarded of great interest to the people of Maine having business relations with the West, and of prominent importance to Portland.

His energy was perhaps never more signally displayed than when, while suffering from a disease which was liable to terminate his life instantly, he personally supervised the reconstruction of some ten stores over the almost smoking ruins of those destroyed by the fire of July 4, 1866, all built of durable materials, ornamental to the city, all occupied, and this all accomplished within the period of about eight months.

Though possessing qualities which eminently fitted him for public life, with broad and liberal views, and endowed with intellectual power which would have placed him in the front ranks of distinction and influence, he continuously declined political office from the Democratic Party with which he was warmly identified, and with the single exception of representing Portland in the Legislature many years ago, and being pressed by his friends on repeated occasions for Mayor of the city, he yielded to others honors which otherwise he gracefully would have worn.

Though possessing a large estate he was unostentatious in his bearing; though his charities were never paraded in the Press, he always remembered the poor, and the humblest of our population often in him found a warm and generous friend.

He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Gen. Wingate, and two daughters, one the wife of our estimable friend and fellow-citizen, J. B. Carroll, of this city, and the other the wife of Winthrop G. Ray, of New-York City. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PINS AND RINGS For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by druggists generally.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOZART.

A biographical Novel, from the German of HERIBERT RAU, by EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. 12mo., Cloth, $1 75.

Twenty thousand copies of this work have sold in Germany, notwithstanding the fact that the country is flooded with circulating libraries. It combines the qualities that have made our musical publications so successful, with those which have made the position of Muhlbach and the other German historical novelists. The volume gives an account of Mozart's appearance at the courts of Louis XV., Francis I. and Joseph II., and brings upon the scene the great characters who figure there. His strange love affairs with Grudita and Constanze Weber are given more graphically than is possible in any formal biography. The volume closes with a most skillful delineation of the strange circumstances—which some people will insist on believing supernatural—that led to the composition of the "Requiem," and seemed to have hastened the composer's death.

Although the book is full of strange and exciting incidents, it follows closely the truth of history and contains much of solid value.

IN THE YEAR '13,

By FRITZ REUTER, translated from the Platt-Deutsch by CHARLES LEE LEWES, (son of G. H. Lewes.) 16mo. Paper, 75 cents; flexible cloth, $1.

A story of the French occupation of Germany under Napoleon, which, in addition to the vividness of description characteristic of the German historical novel, contains a wealth of sentiment and humor. It has been translated into all the principal European languages. Its English translation is, in the opinion of publishers who make translations a specialty, one of the happiest which has ever come under their notice.

IN PREPARATION,
ITALY.

(Rome and Naples,) by H. TAINE; translated by JOHN DURAND. 8vo. Cloth, $2 50.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

IN PRESS. A NEW POEM, ENTITLED
THE MEXICAN;
OR,
LOVE AND LAND.
By JOHN M. DAGNALL, author of "Daisy Swain."

LIFE IN THE WEST; OR, STORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—By N. C. MEEKER. Ready to-day. One handsome 12mo. vol., 360 pages, tinted paper. Price, post-paid, $2. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A public meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, No. 151 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 7½ P. M.
JAMES HUNTER, President.
NOBLE MCDONALD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

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Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 10—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	110¼	110¾	5-20 C. '67	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881	110¼	110¾	10-40 Reg.	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	107	10-40 Coupon	101	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110¼	Gold	139⅝	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107⅝	June 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅝	106⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charged on Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles; 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,

Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

MISSOURI PAST-DUE COUPONS Bought and sold. O'BRIEN BROS., No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of the INDIAN ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held at Room No. 25 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to incur loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.

January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,630 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000.)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,300 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	—623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,838 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest. } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 10, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 23 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 97 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear *six per cent. interest, payable in gold*, and the principal is *redeemable in gold* in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to $800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustee.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the New-Jersey Water and Gas Pipe Company, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.

At the same meeting Mr. William B. Flowery was appointed Secretary.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000,

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable.

NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED IRON safe business, together with the stock, material, patterns, tools, patents, and everything requisite for continuing the manufacture; the undersigned retiring; terms liberal; would exchange for well-located, improved, or unimproved City real estate. ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

A CAPABLE MAN WANTED, OF SOME means, to take charge of my sales depot, established upon Broadway, New-York. Address PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER, Station D, New-York. Applications must state age, former business, reference, means, &c., to insure immediate attention.

FOR SALE—A REAL ESTATE OFFICE ON 3D-av., with business established 17 years, near 33d-st.; will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner is compelled to give up the business. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 434 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN A well established mercantile firm on Broadway; will bear inspection. Reliable parties only need address MERCHANT, Station A, N. Y.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM to let, in one of the best locations down town. To the right party a favorable lease may be had, on application to M. W. SCOTT, No. 89 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGH C. McCOSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID M. ADAMS, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOEB HESS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Loeb Hess, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.

f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Graham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1868.

f26-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER H. FOSTER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1868.

f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. THOMPSON, JOHN G. FISHER and THOMAS FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Thompson, John G. Fisher and Thomas Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.

mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VREELAND, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Cornelius Vreeland: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cornelius Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868 a 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
mh4-law3wW* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 25th day of February, 1868.

f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 449.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN GREENBAUM, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathan Greenbaum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN ABBEY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Stephen Abbey, of Rondout, in the Town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 3d day of March, A. D., 1868.

ROBERT F. MACAULEY, Assignee.
mh4-law3wW

NO. 653.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS KALLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Kallman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Harris, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.

ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Glaser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. KING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Leighton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

mh4-law3wW* SAMUEL B. HARD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN P. MESICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen P. Mesick, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.

ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARREN CHIPP, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Warren Chipp, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 25th day of January, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868.

ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New-York, ss.—At Rochester, N. Y., the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWIN TAYLOR, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f26-law3wW V. M. SMITH, Assignee, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, of the town of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, who has carried on business for more than ten years next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. SPEAR, Junior, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Dated March 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LORENZ TIVY, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, in said District, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated March 9, 1868.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES IRVING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES VAN NUISE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Van Nuise, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1868.

mh11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHMOND HIBBARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richmond Hibbard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1868.

mh11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON VAN VALKENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron Van Valkenburgh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD M. COHEN and JULIUS FRANKENFIELD, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Bernhard M. Cohen and Julius Frankenfield, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of themselves, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.

EDWARD J. MINOT,
AUGUSTUS WHITTEMORE, } Assignees,
No. 191 Church-st., City of New-York.

mh11-law3wW*

NO. 565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER W. DODGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver W. Dodge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 582.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS B. LENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis B. Lent, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON BIER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Bier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 28th of December, A. D. 1867.

mh11-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING ACQUIRED in ten lessons, under the personal instruction of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

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"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
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CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

TUITION FREE.—A NORMAL CLASS OF twenty pupils will be formed at the opening of the Spring term of the Hudson River Institute, April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MERCANTILE AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, for 12 boys, near Peekskill, on a splendid farm. Circulars may be had at Room No. 10 New-York University, and the Principal can be consulted there for one week.

GERMAN.—INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN language and literature will be given by a German Professor; best City references given. Address Prof. R. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A CITY school, an American male teacher competent to teach well Latin, history, geography; a good reader and elocutionist preferred. Only those having experience, energy and good health, need apply to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 130 East 24th-st., after 7 P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY, OF SUPERior English education, qualified also to instruct in Latin, French, German, Music and Painting, desires a situation as teacher; references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 449 Springfield, Mass.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a Parisian; method easy and rapid. Address LESSONS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—$2,500—IRON-FURNITURE PATterns and electrotypes; cost over $12,000; will sell any portion. Address IRON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as thorough cook; the other as competent nurse; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference; would be moderate in wages if employed by same family. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Mott-st., near the Cathedral.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; in a small family; she understands perfectly and can come well recommended from her last place. Call or address No. 146 3d-av., Monday and Tuesday, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first-rate baker of bread and pastry; best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 261 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant; who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or a hotel in the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHes a situation to wait on a lady or invalid; understands family sewing and housekeeping if required; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived twelve years. Call for two days at No. 199 9th-av., MISS DOBSON.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; will also assist in the washing of a small family; no objections to going a short distance from the City; good City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as plain seamstress and light chamberwork, and would make herself generally useful; or would keep house for a lady and gentleman; country preferred. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st., rear house, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference from families whom she has been living with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as a cook, no objection to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, linens; perfectly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 415 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches—bread, pastry and made dishes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would do up ladies' fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, all kinds of finery, linens; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, TO take charge of a baby or growing children and do light chamberwork; five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house, between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference for City or country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; references from her last place. Address No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City references from last place. Call for two days at 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; would like a private family in the City or country; will do the general housework, if required; has good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS obliged to reside with her parents, to engage with a private family to go out by the day to wash and iron or to do chamberwork; best City reference. Call or address No. 225 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; best of City reference of nine years' from last place. Apply at No. 393 9th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress in a first-class family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 351 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; prefers the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 506 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best references. Call at No. 115 (old No.) East 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 22d-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in an American family, to do housework and take care of children. Apply at No. 119 Norfolk-st., down stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to wait on an old lady. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day; understands all the latest styles; reference if required. Address MISS O'BRIEN, No. 39 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL WHO understands cooking, washing and ironing, milk and butter, in a small family in the country; has good reference. Address No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to take care of a child or wait on a lady and do plain sewing. To be seen at her present employers, No. 28 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best references. No. 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call at No. 340 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to travel with a family going to Europe; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 206 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID A SITUAtion; first-class reference. Call at No. 340 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A PLACE for general housework. Call at No. 456 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

COLORED SERVANTS TO FILL EVERY capacity, for the City or country, and ladies' traveling maids, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. You will meet with immediate accommodation.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES to make a few more engagements by the day, week or month; best City reference. Address No. 910 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as a good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place of eight years. Call for two days, at No. 108 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, and also otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 148 3d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is an excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, with the best references, a situation as seamstress; good dressmaker, good milliner, cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on machine; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country; would milk a cow and make himself useful. Address THOMAS, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy girls situations—one as first-class cook; no objection to do part of the washing; the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; both can be highly recommended from their last places. Call for two days at No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker, and jellies and all kinds of desserts and pastry; no objection to the country or California. Call for two days at No. 16 East 22d-st., near the Bowery; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of embroidering; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine; City reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; one who is sober and industrious; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a lady; has no objections to sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 217 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, or as general servant, by a neat and experienced girl; is a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to going a short distance in the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl a situation as light chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and, if required, hair dressing; country preferred. Apply at Mrs. SAUNDERS', No. 45 3d-av., this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last employer two years. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can furnish first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 151 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS eight years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. No. 325 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE widow; can do children's clothes in the neatest manner, and flute nicely. Please call or address No. 324 East 25th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF ONE OR two children by a Protestant girl capable of teaching and sewing; first-class reference. Address A. C., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; good reference can be given. Call at No. 210 East 6th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would travel with a lady and take care of a growing child. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a woman who understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best reference. Apply at 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—AS COOK, A SITUATION BY A very good woman and a thorough cook; best City references; good baker, &c.; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 373 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 275 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; good City references. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or laundress. Apply at 21 Fifth-avenue.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; good reference given. Call or address No. 129 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; with the best of reference. Inquire at 493 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, or would do housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 201 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 68 3d-av.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED, no charge till suited—We have on hand a large number of well recommended servants for all capacities. Large servant's office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a Protestant married man; fully understands his business; is reliable and not afraid of work; would take care of a horse if required. Call or address SAMUEL, this day, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AND wife wish to procure situations; the man understands the care and management of horses, or would assist in gardening; the woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and would assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 355 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a reliable, competent, industrious, experienced single man; age 30, American; would drive, and is a desirable person, as shown by addressing W. L. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has lived six and a half years with last employer, and understands his business; best City reference. Call or address No. 125 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man; no incumbrance; understands greenhouse, grapes and vegetables; City reference. Apply to J. R., at Henderson and Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL and energetic farmer, a situation to take the entire charge of a farm; can give the best of reference; wife take charge of house or dairy if required. Address X. Y., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man; has lived five years in his last place; understands his business; best City references. Address Mr. A. BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway, for one week, for J. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, 30 years of age, a situation as porter, or where he can make himself generally useful; is sober, willing and honest. Address for two days, C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as groom or coachman for the country; well experienced in the old country; good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A man who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; his wife could take charge of dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; has two years reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German with a small family; many years in this country; understands the business in all its branches; greenhouse, graperies, &c. Call or address ADOLF BACHLER, No. 68 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single Protestant young man; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; is willing to work a small garden; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address P. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly and can come well recommended. Address J. D., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITUation in a private family; no objection to going into the country; best City references given. Apply at No. 165 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; who understands all farming business; and wife to take charge of milk and butter; can come well recommended. Address R. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDener and general manager, by an active, middle-aged man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has over twenty years' experience in first-class establishments; good references given. Address J. B. E., care of Elliot & Young, No. 9 John-st., N. Y., which will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; truly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of reference; a cottage preferred. Address, for two days, J. C. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; is a good coachman, good milker, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect; not afraid of work; good reference. Address for three days B. C. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches and the laying out of new grounds; best recommendations as to ability, industry, sobriety, &c. Address J. R., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN WITH A small family, a situation as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capability. Call on or address A. E., at Reid & Buist's, Florists, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER THAT understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all the stock necessary on a farm, &c., to engage with a gentleman as caretaker and overseer; reference exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; good reference from his two former employers. Inquire for G. G., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man; will take a good situation where there is glass, and no other; has lived in good situations and can give the best of City references. Address W. J., Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance; understands his business; has had several years experience among fruits, flowers and vegetables; good references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; has unexceptionable reference. Address for two days, CONROY, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; would take charge of horses; wife would go as first class laundress, or as good plain cook; have the best of City references. Address S. V., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced German gardener, who understands all the branches of the business; married; has no children. Apply at No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 526 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER BY AN unmarried man of unexceptionable references; has lived five years with his last employer. Call on or address W. QUINN, No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cashier in a restaurant by a sober, steady man. Best references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener and coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging, and has good references. Address V., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can give good reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MEN WANTed to introduce a patent self-oiler, needed in every establishment using power; effects a saving of eighty per cent. of oil and much time and labor; good men can procure exclusive local agencies if desired. Call on (between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.) or address R. M. GRAHAM & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER and corresponding clerk; to a young man of good character and education, who would be content at present with a moderate salary, a favorable opening will be offered. Address, stating salary desired, Box No. 4,958 Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS ARE wanted immediately to fill places now vacant, at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st.; viz.: Ladies' maids, housekeepers, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, and girls for general housework.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, A Protestant, to take the entire charge of a vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; would be required to milk two cows, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 63 Barclay-st., back office, up stairs, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A NEW-YORK LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of experience to act as Superintendent of Agencies; to one fully qualified a good opening is offered. Address, with full particulars, INSURANCE, Box No. 5,452 Post-office, New-York.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, A MAN who understands paper-making in all its branches, to take charge of a finishing-room in a paper mill; none but first-class men need apply to H. V. BUTLER & SON, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN who understands the paper-hanging and upholstery business. Also, a young man to learn the business. One or two upholsterers wanted. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE A young man as assistant book-keeper; one who writes a good hand and has had practical experience preferred; salary $500. Address, stating age, experience and references, Box No. 2,482 Post-office.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR ENGLISH LADY'S maid; must understand hairdressing and dressmaking. Apply for two days at Room No. 40 Albemarle Hotel, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid; one who has good recommendations, and who is faithful and competent, may obtain a good situation. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN, for millinery and children's goods; also, a few good milliners. Apply, with reference, Box No. 5,550 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR WEST VIRGINIA, A SINGLE man as first-class vegetable gardener; unexceptionable reference required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 22 Vesey-st., rear office, second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing. Apply with a reference, new No. 113 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and child's dressing maid, competent and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 29 West 46th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNderstands her business perfectly and has the best City references may apply at No. 27 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FIRST-RATE WAGES WILL BE PAID TO a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 124 Front-st., near Wall.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office. Apply at No. 30 New-st.

JACOB LITTLE & CO.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE known by the name and style of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by statute of limitation; also, by mutual consent of the parties retiring. All the outstanding business of the late firm will be closed at the office, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
CHARLES FOX.

The undersigned, referring to the above card, would inform their friends and the public, that, having purchased the stock and business of the late firm of FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, they will continue the clothing and furnishing business in all its branches as conducted by that firm, at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

J. M. VARIAN & SON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STOCKBROKERS.—A gentleman of influence and widely acquainted with the financial world is now organizing a stock, gold and banking commission-house; he has $20,000 in cash, and wishes to find two partners with the same amounts and qualifications; he will also receive propositions from well-established firms to become a member thereof. Address, for one week, B. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN, CURTIS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1868.

The business will be continued from this date by the undersigned members of the late firm under the style of GRIFFITHS & UPSON, No. 104 Wall-st.

JOHN GRIFFITHS,
CURTIS P. UPSON.

MARCH 10, 1868.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT AND MR. WILLIAM E. LAIGHT are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

DUTILH & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1868.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB SET OF PARLOR furniture, only one year in use, at a great sacrifice; curtains and carpet to match. Apply to HENRY J. KELLY, with Geo. H. Mercer & Co., No. 19 William-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station A.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale of the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 3 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, April 18
NAPOLEON III..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, May 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, April 4

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, March 12.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, April 4

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $37 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 14
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDEN, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT.
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The new and elegant steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 8:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES — GREAT BARGAINS.—Now on hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 shares of the stock of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, No. 2,269, in name of Lewis Einstein & Co. Notice is hereby given that the payment or transfer of said certificate has been stopped, and measures have been taken for the reissue of the said certificate.

STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 639 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-LOCATED, WELL-built, first-class, brown-stone, three-story, high-stoop house, 21.6x45, lot 100.5; all modern improvements, thorough order; price and terms reasonable. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 West 49th-st., near Broadway, or at his office, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6. Possession April 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; good location in East 30th-st.; size 22.6x50x100. Apply to owner, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

CHAMBERS-ST.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class marble store, and lot 30x150 through to Reade-st., opposite new Court-house. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.; leasehold, $168 ground rent; 25x99x100; two-story brick, with alley to rear; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 12 West 27th-st. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN FIFteen minutes' of Cooper Institute, three-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, wash-tubs, water-closet, bath, &c., connected with sewer: three lots of ground, 75x100, handsomely laid out as garden and lawn, fruit trees of every description and grapery; stable, two-stories, 25x15, and 75x15 feet of outbuildings as hennery, cow-yard, &c., all in complete order; price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WHITNEY, No. 124 Washington-st.

SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in splendid order, elegantly decorated, with all modern improvements, containing 14 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $20,000, or $25,000 with furniture; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 295 Court-st., corner of President.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 77 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house three story, 22.6x44, in thorough repair, with all modern improvements; lot 145 feet deep, filled with grapevines and garden flowers.

W. M. RAYMOND, No. 348 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR FULTON, BROOKLYN.—Fine three-story brick house, modern improvements, fine order, for sale cheap; others, variously located, $3,500 to $25,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER County—The homestead of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., except the ground reserved for his residence and occupation, has been handsomely laid out with wide avenues and special adaptation to villa sites. For health, pleasantness and accessibility to persons doing business in New-York, this property is unsurpassed. It is only two miles from the Central Park and half a mile from Harlem Bridge. The new boulevard from Harlem Bridge to Fordham runs directly through it. For maps and information apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR PORT RICHmond, S. I., large house and barn, with large garden, all near stage route. Families desiring to leave New-York City, to reduce their expenses one-half, can get better accommodations for a very low price in the healthiest location. City property will be taken in exchange for the next few weeks, and all those intending to locate on Staten Island are informed that now is the time to buy, as prices will soon rapidly advance from the present low rates. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, New-York.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER COUNty.—Capitalists desiring to invest in safe and improving real estate, certain to increase in value with the growth of New-York, can now have a selection of contiguous lots, in quantities, at rates that will render loss impossible and profit reliable; only eight miles from City Hall, and two miles from Central Park; eastern side on East River, thirty minutes from Peck-slip; western side half a mile from Harlem Bridge. Apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farmhouse, barn, grapehouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and ground are in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BELLVILLE, N. J., A COMmodious and well-finished house, containing ten rooms, large cellar and attic, entirely new, situated within 800 feet of the Paterson and Newark Railroad, now in course of completion, and commanding a splendid view of the Passaic River and adjacent country. Price $8,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, address C. W. DICKINSON, care of J. A. Gray & Green, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WHITE PLAINS, one of the most fashionable places on the Harlem road, a two and a half-story and basement house in perfect order; contains seven rooms, with one-fourth of an acre of ground, handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees; two minutes' walk from depot; 16 trains every day from City; price $4,300; rent $500. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 434 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN GUILFORD, CONN., 3½ HOURS from New-York by rail, a desirable residence; house, barn and outhouses in good repair; 2½ acres; garden stocked with fruit; three minutes' walk from depot where all trains stop. Price, $6,000. For further particulars, and to see photograph of house, inquire of O. E. WOOD, No. 82 Murray-st., New-York, or Ira Merwin, New-Haven.

FOR SALE—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, A FINE corner lot, 400 feet square, in the midst of fine improvements. Price $3,500. Also, a fine lot adjoining, same size; price $3,000. Property on the island rising rapidly; will soon be worth double; taxes very low. City property would be taken in exchange. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 249 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av., is now offered for sale upon favorable terms, for the purpose of closing an estate. For particulars apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, real estate agent, Flushing, or of ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, A PLEASANT cottage; 9 rooms, with a large plot of ground; five minutes from station; a bargain, on easy terms; a good investment. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKaway, very near the beach, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms; barn, ice-house and half an acre; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, at Westport, Conn.; price, $3,500. Apply to ALVA GRAY, Esq., Westport, or A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, TEN rooms, and one acre of land, in a beautiful location; price $5,500. Apply to R. E. BABB, No. 108 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, N. J., 9 MILES from New-York, M. and E. R. R., a first-class house, in complete order, containing 13 rooms; nearly half acre of land with fruit. C. L. SMITH, 42 Park-place.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

Who wants another Empire State Brick Machine? To be seen at No. 2 Rector-st., in working order. State and County rights for sale. No. 2 Rector-st.

J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.

The south half of store No. 23 Park-place; first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway,
Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY building in the rear of the Methodist Church in 2d-st., between Avenues C and D, about the middle of the block, and is a good place for any light manufacturing purposes. The building is 20 feet by 40 feet. Inquire of JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., or C. WALDRAN, No. 268 2d-st.

OFFICES UNDER HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Broadway, Corner Cedar; light, spacious; moderate rent; for brokers, insurance, commission merchants, &c.; two entrances; ready soon.

HORACE WINANS, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or separately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store, No. 433 Broome-st., second door east of Broadway, 26x102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BASEMENT AND OFFICES TO LET—IN building No. 205 Broadway; also, lofts at No. 164 Fulton-st. Inquire of Goodyear's I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, CONTAINING five rooms, No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., suitable for business purposes, being one door west of Broadway. Inquire in the store.

STORE TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL NEXT THE corner of Laurens-st. Inquire of Mr. HODGKINS, No. 34 East 31st-st., before 10 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH-ST., (OLD NO.,) TO LET.—Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. Inquire of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—NOS. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about twenty rooms and all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about fifteen acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses. Will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer. Rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable and 3 acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, several first-class brick Winter and Summer residences, with gas, water and modern improvements; stables, lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 21 5th-av., s. e. corner of 9th-st.; in perfect order throughout, elegantly frescoed and papered. Apply to H. B. RENWICK, No. 17 East 9th-st., between 9½ and 10 A. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, situated near the Park, three minutes from the depot, and one hour from New-York; possession 1st April or May. Address E. S. WILD, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP private houses to let, one, No. 182 Lexington-av.; the other, No. 207 55th-st. Apply to MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 157 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NEAR Broadway, No. 222 West 47th-st., modern improvements, at $130 month; new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway; both 1st May. Apply at No. 31 Crosby-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the Hudson River; carriage-house, ice-house (filled), fine gardens, fruit, &c.; boating and bathing. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE, FRESCOED; MIRRORS—rent $2,750; in 22d-st.; three story brown stone, East 25th-st., $2,600. VAN ZANDT & BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $600; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—TWO COMPLETELY furnished houses for rent or sale. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 95 (old number) 9th-st., near Broadway. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—4 S. H. S. B. S. HOUSE FOR ONE or two years, furnished or unfurnished, bt. 42d and 32d sts., 5th and 7th avs.; private family of adults. Address one week, L. K., Station E.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 48th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE in a good locality, between 4th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; rent about $1,500. Address H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN THIS City; price $20,000. Address R. B. A., Box No. 1,964 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child; a good parlor and bedroom attached; breakfast and dinner for gent; dinner at 7 if required; also a single room for a gent, with breakfast and dinner; terms must be reasonable and location not above 25th-st.; references required and given. Address R. W. S., Box No. 3,405.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention with regular and experienced medical care may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, by applying personally or by letter to No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st., second house west of 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—FROM APRIL 15TH FOR a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, within one hour of the City Hall; terms moderate, and location near depot, or on Staten Island. Address BOARD, Box No. 6,131 New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—BOARD IN TENAFLY OR ENGLEwood, N. J., from May 1st to September, by a family of three adults; in private family preferred; best of references given. Address, with terms, S. D. B., Box No. 571 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE three-story and attic house, pleasantly located, west side, near 14th-st., partially furnished, would let the same to a responsible party without children, and if arrangements could be made board with the family.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A few pleasant rooms furnished to let, with board, to select parties, who may enjoy the comforts of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, with board, in a plain family, to a gentleman and wife; a small bedroom with the above, if required. No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Three desirable furnished rooms, connecting, for gentlemen or parties of gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor of No. 310 East Broadway to a party of two or three respectable men; for two, $7 each, or three, $6 50 each; reference.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, on second floor, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN may find room and board in a private French family by addressing X. Y., Box No. 4,356 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS ADJOINING, for a family of three or four persons, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., WITHOUT BOARD—a handsome suite of rooms on third floor.

MASONIC.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—THE SIR KNIGHTS of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, are hereby summoned to attend a special conclave, (in uniform,) at their asylum, Montague Hall, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 P. M. precisely, to escort the remains of our late worthy companion, Sir J. Windle Fowler, to its last resting-place. By order of

EDWARD COOPER, E. Com.
BRADLEY PARKER, Recorder.

N. B.—Sir Knights of adjoining Commanderies are fraternally invited to attend.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI COMPANY.
First appearance of
MME. STELLA BONHEUR.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
MISS McCULLOCH,
MME. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
SIGS. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 18—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY, 19—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FRIDAY, 20—Third Opera Night.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the season the grand romantic symphony, entitled the "Sailor's Dream," composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under the composer's direction.

The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Benefit of the
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.
will address the audience.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as "Topsy."
In the afternoon at 2½.
PALE JANET,
with other attractions, at 7½ in the evening.
The entire Museum Company will appear.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists,
WEDNESDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT.
LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
In rehearsal, LA BELLE HELENE.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE.
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Wednesday Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE MORNING READING ON SATURDAY WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK INSTEAD OF 3 P. M., AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.

Single tickets for each reading may be procured this morning at 9 o'clock, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
With a full and well-selected company,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
commencing MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
OPERA HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.
J. M. MURDOCH..........Manager.
The eminent tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
supported by the talented young artiste,
MISS MARY McVICKER,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, March 9, ROMEO AND JULIET; TUESDAY, March 10, MERCHANT OF VENICE; WEDNESDAY, March 11, OTHELLO; THURSDAY, March 12, RICHELIEU; FRIDAY, March 13, HAMLET; SATURDAY, March 14, RICHARD III.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY.
BOOTH MATINEE—LADY OF LYONS.

Trains leave depot foot of Cortlandt-st., for Newark, every hour, and, returning, leave Market-st., Newark, at 10:45 and 11:45 o'clock, giving ample time to reach train after the performance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLUID AND CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with pure milk for one year, commencing on the 1st day of April next.

Proposals will be received for supplying fluid and condensed milk, it being reserved by the Commissioners to select either or both of the above descriptions, as they may determine to be most advantageous to the Department. The above is to be of the best quality in every respect, and the fluid to be pure unskimmed country milk. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity called for without default, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof as they may deem proper.

Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st-sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancey sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 73d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 238 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVRAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will leave the same slips as usual time. GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 11, will be presented for the fifty-fifth time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR,
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 11,
TENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
on which occasion will be performed
TROVATORE,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME ELIZA LUMLEY,
her first appearance in America in Opera,
Madame TESTA having kindly relinquished her part of Azucena to facilitate this debut.
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILI, &c., &c., &c.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
DEBUT OF MADAME IZORA ELDER.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13,
LAST NIGHT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14,
FAREWELL PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
PRICES
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Balcony Boxes, $10.

The sale of seats for any of the above performances commences this morning at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Pike's Opera House.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
Engagement of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her great representation of TOPSY, in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
in 4 acts, 12 tableaux and 30 scenes.

This Great Drama will be presented with a Powerful Cast, Appropriate Scenery, and Thrilling Effects, concluding with a Grand Magnificent Tableau.

TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock, by special request of many families, will be given for the last time a Grand OCTOROON MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement of the celebrated
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in conjunction with
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
IN THE SAME RING, ON THE SAME NIGHT.
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, TO-NIGHT.
KENNEDY'S LAST APPEARANCE.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club will appear in full Highland costume, headed by the pipers.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

LECTURES.

CALIFORNIA.
HON. J. H. WARWICK,
of San Francisco, will deliver a
FREE LECTURE ON
CALIFORNIA.
Her mines and resources, at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
The public are invited to attend.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES IN THE TOWN OF MORRISANIA.

The Receiver of Taxes for the town of Morrisania is now receiving the State, County and School Taxes at Hammer's Hotel, junction of Railroad-av. and Boston Post-road, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Five per cent. fees are added to all taxes remaining unpaid after the 20th of February. The Receiver will soon be compelled to make a return of unpaid taxes to the County Treasurer, and those who wish to save further expense and trouble would do well to call immediately as above.

CHARLES A. WEEKS, Receiver of Taxes.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.
4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.
2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.
4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26 law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the offices of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.
N16law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13 South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 18th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 508, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the place of beginning.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—WEDNESDAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
MATINEE AT 1½ TO-DAY.
The New Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
By GEORGE L. FOX, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Scenery all new..........by..........LEWIS and JOHNSON
Music all new..........by..........A. REIFF, Jr.
Ballet all new..........by..........M. JAMBOR
Caricatures..........by..........THOS. NAST
OPENING BURLESQUE.
Characters by Miss A. Harrison, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Messrs. Sinclair, Howland, Quinlan and others.
CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE:
GEORGE L. FOX, AS CLOWN.
Harlequin (from the London Theatres..........Mr. F. LACY
Pantaloon..........Mr. C. K. FOX
Columbine..........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL
MLLE. BETTY RIGL, MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
in grand ballet, together with the distinguished maitre de ballet, MONS. BAPTISTAN,
and a full corps of coryphees, skating carnival, with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER, Jr.
SCENERY ALL NEW, and as follows:
I. Retreat of Romance.
II. Valley of Fertility.
III. Fairy Grotto.
IV. Country Inn.
V. Broadway Dining-Room.
VI. Enchanted Garden.
VII. The Olympic Theatre.
VIII. Billiard Saloon.
IX. Broadway Candy-Store.
X. Skating-Pond.
XI. City Hall Park.
XII. New Court-House.
XIII. A Street.
XIV. Hotel Room.
XV. Dell of Ferns.
XVI. Grand Transformation.
Matinees, 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAYS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...MR. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of
ROSEDALE
will be acted
EVERY EVENING.

This Drama, on its revival, was received with even greater enthusiasm than attended its original production.

Characters by MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

ACT I.
Rosedale Manor-house, with Park and Grounds adjoining.
ACT II.
Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor-house.
ACT III.
Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.
ACT IV.
SCENE 1—Reception room in Rosedale Manor-house.
SCENE 2—The Gypsy Dell and Waterfall by starlight. In this scene will be presented some novel effects.
ACT V.
SCENE 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.
SCENE 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.
SCENE 3—Conservatory at Rosedale decorated with military arms and trophies, festooned and lighted up for a ball.
Doors open at 7¼—Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
Third week of the engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
In consequence of the continued and increasing popularity of Fulton & Maeder's sensational drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
the management have decided to defer the production of novelties, and perform it a
FEW NIGHTS MORE,
that all Miss Braddon's readers in this City may see it.
GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
INTRODUCING FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
PARSLOE as DICK.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERB MOUNTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT EQUESTRIENNE,
MISS KATE FISHER.
MAZEPPA. MAZEPPA—MISS KATE FISHER.
First appearance of
Mlle. CONHITA ROWZATI,
the great Danseuse.
Nautical drama—MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

THE PILGRIM.
You have been told that this is the best of amusements and INTEND SEEING IT. NOW. GO AT ONCE, as it will close in less than one week.
EVERY P. M. AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,
cor. 15th-st. and Broadway.

THE PARIS PICTURES.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF GENTLEMEN AND ladies interested in the great National Fair for the destitute widows and mothers of soldiers and sailors will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
HORACE GREELEY,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
JAMES GRANT WILSON,
HENRY CLEWS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently *the best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatoire of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufactures of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

JUST OUT—NEW SONG, "CHIME OF THE Bells." Have you heard Wambold sing "Whisper so Gently." Donneker's new song, "Chime of the Bells," or "Whisper so Gently," published by HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL BATHS, COMbined with Electropathic treatment, in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, hysteria, epilepsy, female derangements, &c. &c. Electro-surgical appliances, bands, belts, braces, abdominal supporters, &c., &c. W. F. J. THIERS, M. D., Electrician and Physician-Accoucheur, No. 247, (old, No. 171) East 35th-st., New-York. 2d house west of 2d-av. The 2d, 3d and 4th-av. and 34th-st. cars each pass within one block. N. B.—Electro-medical appliances for sale, with full instruction. Private lectures to ladies. Exclusive apartments, with all modern conveniences and private attendance for respectable ladies during accouchement.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A.—LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE medical attention should consult Dr. KING, No. 60 East 9th-st. immediately. Consultations strictly confidential. Relief guaranteed in 48 hours without risk, pain or exposure.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 90 pages, gratis.

VIRGINIA.

The Guillotine at Work—One Conservative Expelled and Another Threatened—Disfranchisement not Approved at Washington—Political.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. THOMAS was in the chair this morning. A resolution instructing the Committee on the Basis of Representation to inquire into the expediency of rearranging the Congressional Districts of the State, was referred to that Committee.

The following additional article to the Bill of Rights was proposed by BLAND, (negro:)

"That the right to vote, to hold office, and the privilege to act as a juror, shall never be denied to any of the male inhabitants of this State, having all the prescribed constitutional or statutory requirements; nor shall any public privilege or civil right ever enjoyed by citizens prior to the year 1861, be denied or refused to any person now or heretofore citizens of this State."

A motion from a Conservative member to lay it on the table was lost; and Mr. LIGGATT offered the the following as a substitute, which the Convention refused to entertain:

"That the disfranchisement policy of the Radicals of this Convention is unconstitutional, anarchical and revolutionary, and that the only intelligent construction of the action of this party in this regard is this: that they (the Radicals) desire to inaugurate a civil war in Virginia."

EXPULSION OF CONSERVATIVES.

The case of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Amherst, which had been settled the previous day by the House tabling the resolution for expulsion and refusing to reconsider it, was again brought up by the member from New-Hampshire, Mr. HINE, who again moved his expulsion, for a direct violation of the rules of the House, in persistently refusing to vote. It was declared out of order; whereupon Parson WHITE—the same who challenged BUTLER, and is said to be the best pistol-shot in the State of Virginia, as he can throw up an almond and crack it with a single ball before it reaches the ground—(I must be civil to him)—introduced a resolution setting forth that Mr. WILLIAMS had been guilty of offering a gross insult to the Convention, and that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter, which was adopted.

When the name of Mr. TIGGATT, Conservative, from Rockingham, was called, he said: "I refuse to vote, because I have the greatest contempt and disgust for the proposition."

Mr. PORTER (Radical) then said, "I hope we will go to work and expel Mr. WILLIAMS first and Mr. LIGGATT afterward."

Mr. WHITE, who seems to keep a supply of blank preambles and resolutions on hand, was ready for the occasion, and at once introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. LIGGATT, for contempt in having said that he was "disgusted with the whole proposition," or words to that effect, which were taken down at the time by the Secretary.

The proceedings occasioned much confusion and excitement. Mr. FRENCH (Conservative) demanded that Mr. LIGGATT should have an opportunity to vindicate himself. The Chair decided that he was right. An appeal was taken from this decision, but before the question was put, Mr. LIGGATT said, "I waive all right of defence, and reiterate my remarks; I have a most perfect disgust and contempt for the whole Radical concern, and I have no apology to make."

Mr. PORTER—"He repeats his insult. Let us go on and cut off his head. (What a bloody idea.)

The vote was taken, and the member from Rockingham was expelled. All the Radicals voted in favor of expulsion, and the Conservatives who happened to be in the House against it.

Mr. PORTER tried to be facetious when he voted, saying that as the money was out and there was no more per diem, he would vote to let the member go. Mr. HUGH LEE replied to him that Mr. LIGGATT did not, like many others, come to the Convention for the sake of the per diem. Mr. L. was a personal friend of his, and as he was not present, he would not allow any personal reflections upon him in his absence.

Mr. LIGGATT had withdrawn from the body before the vote was taken. So far from any discredit attaching to expulsion from this Convention, it is considered to be quite a feather in the cap of the member who is fortunate enough to be ejected. They have now got rid of the sharpest thorn in their side they had to deal with, by plucking it out. On Friday, too, they gave Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON very gladly a long leave of absence. LIGGATT and GIBSON have worried the Radicals most terribly. They are both young men, without sufficient ballast, and are quite pert. It might have been better for the people of the State had they acted with more wisdom and discretion; but they took no pains to conceal their ineffable contempt and hatred of the other side, and they never rose to speak or offer a resolution without a mocking curl of the lip or a sneer, and it was their special delight to turn everything into burlesque. Both were too young and inexperienced for their assumed leadership of the Conservative side.

A REBUKE FROM WASHINGTON.

Wholesale disfranchisement does not suit the plans of Congress, and the Radicals, there is good reason to believe, have been right sharply rebuked by the wiser men of the capital. The action of the Convention in adding thousands to the list of the disfranchised was telegraphed at once to Washington. The view taken of the matter at "headquarters," and the instructions returned, are quite apparent from the action of the Convention to-day. Mr. PLATTE moved a reconsideration of the additional disfranchising clauses adopted yesterday.

LEWIS LINDSEY, the ignorant and blatant mulatto representative of Richmond, was opposed to the reconsideration. He had heard about all this wire-pulling and telegraphs from Washington, and this scheming from the Custom-house, and he was opposed to paying any attention to it at all.

Mr. KELSO, negro, from Lynchburg, also opposed any reconsideration. He wouldn't crawfish out of any position he had taken. He was not to be intimidated by any dispatches from Washington, telling them they had done wrong in disfranchising rebels.

Mr. HINE moved to postpone until Thursday; but BAYNE and BLOND, negroes, were opposed to any postponement, whether it was to wait for the New-Hampshire election or anything else.

The motion to postpone, however, prevailed, and the Convention then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Should the present proscriptive ideas of the Radical Constitution-makers prevail, their Constitution will not be adopted, for only the most bitter white Radicals in the State will vote for it. The Conservatives, no matter how good it may be otherwise, will never vote to disfranchise so large a number of their friends and brothers in order to give the negroes and their allies power and place. The Conservatives are so well organized, in their "tens," "fifties" and "hundreds," that they will insure the registration of every white voter in the State, and see that he votes too. On the other hand, the blacks, not finding any money in the right of suffrage, are becoming lukewarm and losing all interest in the novelty.

KAPPA.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

New-York.

Returns of the town elections in this State held on Tuesday, 3d inst., give the following Democratic gains on Supervisors: In Cayuga County, 2; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 6; Dutchess, 3; Erie, 5; Genesee, 2; Monroe, 5; Oneida, 5; Ontario, 6; Oswego, 4; Rensselaer, 6; Saratoga, 6; Wayne, 4; total Democratic net gain on Supervisors, 56. Add to this four reported gain in Cattaraugus and a gain of two in Lewis, with a net gain of eleven at the elections previously held in other counties, and the Democratic gain in Supervisors since the Spring elections of last year is seventy-three.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in a letter dated the 8th inst., says:

"The PENDLETON men here are beginning to talk pretty plainly to Mr. BELMONT and his friends in Wall-street. They say the feeling at the West just now is PENDLETON or nobody. They think, too, that Mr. BELMONT has too deep and direct a personal interest in the management of the business of the foreign bondholders, to be a safe manager-in-chief of the Democratic National Committee at this crisis. An effort, therefore, will be made to induce him to resign; but as there is another powerful interest at work within the party to keep him just where he is, to resist the financial vagaries of the Western Democracy, it remains to be seen what will come of it."

The Democratic State Convention, to select sixty-six delegates to the National Convention in this City on the 4th of July next, is to be held in Albany to-day, Wednesday.

Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, is to assemble at Worcester to-morrow (Thursday.)

The following on "Removing a Non-Executive" appears in the Boston *Advertiser* of Monday:

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

A child can see what a prophet could not foresee. If the framers of our Constitution had foreseen what we have seen, they would probably have given Congress power to remove the President from office without any formal trial by the same majority which now passes a law over his veto. After his removal from office he is no more than any other man, and any question of his guilt or innocence may be left to the ordinary judicial tribunals, without taking up the valuable time of Congress.

If the Executive will not execute, there is no possible seasonable remedy but to have the law-making power replace him with something that will execute. The principle runs through the system. All unfit executives, or non-executives are removable from office by the will of their superiors without trial. That the President is removable by Congress on impeachment shows that Congress is his superior. Congress cannot impeach till it is thoroughly possessed of the conviction that the President is unfit for his office. What purpose is then served by the trial? What can it be but an obstacle between Congress and its duty to the people? What is it but a relic of the old notion of the divine right of an individual majesty?

If it were a question of putting the President out of office by putting him out of the world, it would be a different matter. He holds his right to stay in this world subject to the decisions of the same tribunals as any other man. Let us know why he should hold his office, responsible to Congress, on better conditions than his Port Collectors hold theirs under him? If either superior makes a mistake, the people will rectify it in due time. Just as sure as the whole of a thing is greater than any part, the people can better afford to give inferior executives trial before removal, than the chief. And especially, if during the President's trial his non-executive or rather dis-executive functions are not suspended or superceded, there must exist a period of theoretical anarchy or political paralysis.

If the Congress of the United States ever gets through this business of turning the second rebellion out of the Presidential chair, its next duty would seem to be to propose another amendment of the Constitution.

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

BOSTON, March 7, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

REAL ESTATE.

Important Auction Sale of Central Park Lots—High Prices—$36,000 for a Corner.

At the sale of Central Park lots at the Exchange Salesroom, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SON, yesterday afternoon, the crowd of persons, all evidently deeply interested in the result of the sale, was very large, and from the keen and attentive manner in which the catalogues were studied and the decisions of the auctioneer noted, there could be no doubt that the effects of the sale were to be regarded as of great importance. It was generally considered that if the prices ruled high, the lots on the Boulevard, parallel with those sold yesterday, would also be high. So, as the prices were large, all persons who have thought of purchasing lots on the Boulevard will have an opportunity of thinking things over and reflecting for a little while on the "ways and means." Although Mr. BLEECKER seemed anxious to drive business quickly, yet the temptation presented by competition, which soon evinced itself, appeared to make him bend to the market, and only regard the elastic nature of the bidders.

The business was opened with the sale of the brownstone front house No. 39 West Eighteenth-street for the sum of $31,000. Then began the operation on Central Park lots situated on Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The northwest corner measuring 25x100 feet, was started at $15,000. The bids were numerous and speedy, and soon the figure of $36,000 was reached, Mr. REMSEN APPLEBY being the purchaser. The next lot went for $20,000 to Mr. B. F. BEEKMAN; Mr. W. R. STEWART got the next one for $17,200. The other lots westward to Seventh-avenue sold as follows:

Lot on the south side of 59th-st., 75 feet west of 6th-av., sold for	$16,100
Lot adjoining above	15,100
2 lots adjoining above, each	14,500
2 lots adjoining above, each	13,500
3 lots adjoining above, each	13,300
1 lot adjoining above	13,450
6 lots adjoining above, each	13,600
1 lot adjoining above	14,150
2 lots adjoining above, each	14,400
1 lot adjoining above	14,300
1 lot adjoining above	14,750
2 lots adjoining above, each	15,250
2 lots adjoining above, each	14,500
2 lots adjoining above, each	15,000
1 lot adjoining above	15,000
Lot s. e. cor. 59th-st. and 7th-av	28,500
The lot on the northeast corner of 58th-st. and 7th-av. brought	15,000
The lot on the northeast corner of 58th-st. and 6th-av. brought	19,400
2 lots on 6th-av., adjoining above, each	13,850
Lot adjoining above	15,900
3 lots east side 7th-av., 25 feet north of 58th-st.	11,800
Lot north side 58th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.	7,100
8 lots adjoining above, each	5,100
7 lots adjoining above, each	5,200
5 lots adjoining above, each	5,000
1 lot adjoining above	5,050
1 lot adjoining above	5,200
1 lot adjoining above, 100 feet west 6th-av	7,050

Thus the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and Sixth and Seventh avenues, realized over $840,000.

The block bounded by Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and Sixth and Seventh avenues, did not bring such high prices as the last one, owing doubtless to the fact that it did not front on the Park. The following were among the sales:

Lot s. w. cor. of 6th-av. and 58th-st. brought	$16,900
Lot on 58th-st., adjoining above	8,550
3 lots adjoining above, each	5,550
2 lots adjoining above, each	3,050
1 lot adjoining above	2,975
3 lots adjoining above, each	2,128
5 lots adjoining above, each	3,025
4 lots adjoining above, each	3,650
4 lots adjoining above, each	4,175
1 lot adjoining above	4,650
Lot north-east corner 7th-av. and 58th-st.	13,700
Lot on 7th-av., adjoining the above	9,400
3 lots adjoining above, each	9,200
1 lot adjoining above	9,350
Irregular lot corner 57th-st.	13,500

Twenty gores in the rear of the Fifty-eighth-street lots, ranging from fourteen to eighty-three feet in depth, were sold at prices ranging from $2,975 to $4,650. An irregular lot on Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, brought $16,000, and a full sized lot $12,600.

The lots on Tenth and Eleventh-avenues and Sixty-eight and Sixty-ninth-streets were sold at the following prices:

Lot northwest corner 68th-st and 10th-av	$7,100
3 lots on 10th-av., adjoining above, each	4,650
3 lots on 10th-av., adjoining above, each	5,750
Lot northwest corner 10th-av. and 69th-st	8,850
Lot on 60th-st., adjoining above	2,000
3 lots adjoining above, each	4,000
2 lots adjoining above, each	3,600
Lot adjoining above	3,550
4 lots adjoining above, each	3,475
4 lots adjoining above, each	3,550
4 lots adjoining above, each	3,325
4 lots adjoining above, each	2,925

Three lots on the north side of Sixty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, with a double frame dwelling-house, brought $16,100. Altogether the sales of Central Park lots yesterday must have amounted to about a million and a quarter of dollars—a tolerable business for one day.

Union Republican Club—Reception of the Returns from New-Hampshire.

The Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club held a meeting at the headquarters of the Republican General Committee, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, President of the Club, who said in his opening remarks that a defeat of the modern Democratic Party in New-Hampshire would sound the death-knell of every future hope to that party, and the last expiring prospect of its success would fade away. Let the Republicans prepare to rejoice if their party in New-Hampshire were victorious; and resolve, if defeated, to make still further, nobler and stronger efforts. [Applause.]

Gen. WILLIAM H. ANTHON was then introduced. At this time, he said, the life and property of Northern men at the South were not safe. The courts of justice there were practically closed to Northern men, for they could not enforce their rights in them. Those States stood substantially in their relations to the Union now as they did during the activity of war. Who was responsible for all this? This great question would come before the American people at the next Presidential election. Who was responsible for the fact that the cessation of the war had not brought peace and tranquillity with it? that the Southern States stood unreconstructed, and that their relations to the Federal Union were disrupted and still in abeyance? He charged that the man who had produced this terrible state of the Union was no other than ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. [Applause.] The Republican Party was neither accountable nor responsible for it. If the Republican policy had been carried out, this state of things never would have occurred. The course of that party had been blocked in its operations for this reason.

The Chairman here interrupted the speaker to read a telegram received from Hon. WM. E. CHANLER, which informed the Club that HARRIMAN, the Republican candidate for Governor in New-Hampshire, was elected without doubt. This bit of intelligence was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Gen. ARTHUR then proceeded to review the course of President JOHNSON in his relations with Congress, and said that he had been indicted because he would not obey the law. Referring again to the Southern States, he said they remained unreconstructed, not because the Republican Party or Congress had hesitated to perform their duty, but because, unfortunately, the party elected a Vice-President, and who became President of the United States, and who was not with them in heart or feeling, and who had betrayed his party and his country, violated the laws, and stood in the way of every beneficent measure which Congress had devised. The cheering news received from New-Hampshire to-night was evidence that the people of the old Granite State understood the force of these great questions, and he hoped the same result would obtain in New-Jersey, although, probably, it was the last place where truth relating to political questions would be allowed to permeate. At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks three cheers were given for New-Hampshire.

Mr. SPENCER then asked the Secretary to read a letter which he had received from Hon. J. F. DRIGGS, member of Congress, in which, by request of THADDEUS STEVENS, the writer expresses the latter's thanks for the few copies sent to him by Mr. SPENCER of the resolutions passed two weeks since, by the New-York Presidential Campaign Club, and stating that Mr. STEVENS considers the act the greatest compliment ever paid to him. Mr. SPENCER's reply to the letter of Mr. DRIGGS was also read.

ORLANDO L. STEWART was the next speaker. He dwelt upon some of the phases of the rebellion for the purpose of showing the record of the Democratic Party, and spoke of the action and patriotic course pursued by the Republicans during the same period.

Speeches were also made by WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON and others.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING it was resolved that the Club cause a salute of 100 guns to be fired in the City Hall Park, at noon to-day, in honor of the late victories in New-Hampshire.

At intervals in the course of the speaking, telegrams announcing Republican victories in New-Hampshire, were read and received with great applause. The Anderson Glee Club also enlivened the proceedings with stirring songs. On the receipt of one of the dispatches, at the suggestion of the Chairman, the audience rose to their feet and joined in singing "Old Hundred."

The Club adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

Board of Health.

The regular meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday, Mr. LINCOLN, President, in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendent's weekly report showed that 705 inspections had taken place since last report. The vital statistics report for the week, by Dr. HARRIS, was presented and ordered on file. It is as follows:

In the first week of March, ending last Saturday, there were 482 deaths in New-York, including 79 in the public institutions. There were 161 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of 12 which were returned from county institutions and streets beyond city limits. It was the week of greatest mortality since the third week in September, 1867. The *lethal* causes of this excess were ample and obvious. The names given to the fatal diseases may not fully reveal these causes, but taken in connection with the local and individual circumstances of the deaths, the fact is plainly seen that timely charity prevented this last from exceeding 500. The number of deaths from chronic and constitutional diseases exceeded 25 per cent. of the entire list. Phthisis terminated 75 lives in New-York and 23 in Brooklyn, while the inflammatory, congestive and organic diseases that are classed as local maladies are charged with 49 per cent. of the mortality in New-York and with 39½ per cent. in Brooklyn. Scarlatina continued to be the predominant zymotic disease. It killed 38 children in New-York and 17 in Brooklyn during the week. It should be regarded as a registered enemy of child-life, and the duty of isolating and guarding it as a subtle infection should not be neglected as it is in the populous districts. Its ravages in the Tenth and Eleventh Wards sadly afflict the crowded tenant-houses of that quarter. Want and cold have aided the fatal work of this and some other diseases. In one tenement where the sufferers were unable to provide fuel and adequate nourishment, scarlatina was fatal in three successive cases. Improvident and ignorant as the great masses of the people are, the poor certainly are worthy a better fate than now attends them in their hapless efforts at bread-winning. To help them, exchange their labor for good food and better homes—though such aid enticed them to the forest and the field—would be beneficial to them and to the public health. Industry and good food are very important collateral means of protection to the general health of the metropolis. Several American cities report an increased death-rate during the past few weeks of excessive inclemency. Cholera has not been wholly driven away from the region of the Mexican Gulf. Let the foe be closely watched though the danger seems distant. The action of the Prussian Government in view of cholera in its Baltic Provinces, and of a vast migration thence to New-York, is worthy our day of advanced civilization, in which the common right to protection of life and health is mutually recognized by widely-separated cities and nations. A great leader of the sanitary reform in Europe has truly remarked that "infectious diseases current on the Continent are infections current here." New-York has often experienced the truth of this remark, and has as often proved the converse of the same to be true.

DR. STONE, of the Sanitary Committee, reported that a communication had been received from Drs. CARNOCHAN and WHITNEY, and from the Eclectic Medical Society of New-York, objecting to the vaccination of the children attending the Public Schools by order of the Health Board, and to vaccinating from human arms. He said there was no order of that Board requiring the children to be vaccinated otherwise than as their parents might elect. As to the second objection, that of vaccinating from human arms, the committee had addressed a series of queries to Dr. LOINES, acknowledged to be the best authority on that subject in New-York, he having vaccinated some 400,000 cases. Dr. LOINES, in his reply, which was very voluminous and exhaustive, said that it was difficult to get pure vaccine matter from the cow, although Dr. JENNER had held that it was best. But Dr. JENNER provided that great care should be exercised in the transfer. The best way of getting matter was by revaccination. JENNER's grand rule was not to transfer matter after the eighth day, because after that time the other diseases which may have a seat in the system are likely more or less to contaminate the vaccine virus. In this way syphilis and other transferable diseases have been communicated from one person to another; but when the transfer is made within the eight days, the vaccine is accessible in its purity, untainted and unmixed by any other influences. Dr. LOINES concludes his report to the Sanitary Committee by saying that the more one knows of vaccination the more he is inclined to revere the memory of that great man, Dr. JENNER, who, he claims, discovered the antidote to the wholesale destruction of human life by a positive revelation of science which amounted to perfection.

The clerk was directed to get estimates of the cost of printing one thousand copies of Dr. LOINES' statement, and report at next meeting.

The Sanitary Committee reported in relation to the matter of Public Markets, that they had found that the Legislature did not give them very enlarged powers in the premises; that they had looked at the Gansevoort property as eligible ground for a market-house, but they found that so many portions of it had been sold by the City that the project of erecting a market there now would be impracticable. The Committee were instructed to continue the consideration of the subject.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Excise.

The regular weekly meeting of the Excise Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Judge BOSWORTH presiding. The calendar for the day consisted of twelve cases, four of which were adjourned, four resulted in the revoking of licenses, and four in not being sufficiently proved to warrant a majority vote of the Board. One case in particular was rendered interesting by reason of the fact that the principal witness was a girl about thirteen years of age, whose story of what she saw in the beer-shop of Mr. F. BOLTMAN, No. 55 Sullivan-street, on Sunday, the 1st of March, was very clear and connected. This little girl said she saw the barkeeper on the occasion in question take down one of the boards which covered the beer-pump in order to get a pint of beer for another little girl. LINDEMAN, the bar-tender, admitted privately to his counsel, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, that he could draw the beer by taking down one plank, but when he went on the witness-stand he testified that it was necessary for him to have removed two boards so as to enable him to pump the beer. This was intended to baffle the little girl; but when she was recalled she was not sure whether it was one board or two that had been removed, but sufficient movement was made to get at the pump handle and draw the beer. The Board voted five to three on revoking the license of BOLTMAN, and it was so ordered. The names and places on which the licenses were revoked were as follows: P. RYAN, No. 121 East Eleventh-street; LOUIS FLOS, No. 117 Fifth-street; J. F. TOBIN, No. 136 Bleecker-street, and F. BOLTMAN, No. 55 Sullivan-street. After disposing of some merely routine business, the Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

Booth's New Theatre.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's new theatre, corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, which is to be finished before the close of the year, will be seventy-five feet in height from the ground to the cornice, and one hundred and eight feet to the top of the railing. The length on Twenty-third-street will be one hundred and eighty-four feet four inches, and the depth ninty-eight feet nine inches. The breadth on Sixth-avenue will be seventy-nine feet, and this part will be devoted to studios, with a wide entrance to the theatre in addition to the main entrance on Twenty-third-street. Added to these will be four smaller doors on the latter thoroughfare, to be opened in case of fire. No stoves or furnaces will be used in the building, steam-pipes communicating with outside engines being the only heating apparatus. The stage will be 55 deep and 76 feet wide; the auditorium 68 feet by 76. A set of scenery has already been painted under Mr. BOOTH's supervision, and is very beautiful. The architect of the building is Mr. JAMES RENWICK.

The façades on both streets will be of light New-Hampshire granite. The Twenty-third-street front will be richly ornamented; the Sixth-avenue front being plainer. The architectural plans are in the style of the French *Renaissance*, with a Mansard roof, upon which are central and wing paladions surmounted by gilt railings. The dormer windows in the paladions will be surrounded with masks and other emblems of the drama, and three statues by LAUNT THOMPSON will stand in niches between the first and second stories. The central figure above the main entrance will be a statue of SHAKESPEARE. The side figures have not been decided on. The inner brick walls of the new theatre are gradually rising, but operations have been somewhat delayed by the unpleasant discovery that a few feet below the surface is solid rock, which requires extensive and tedious blasting. It is said that a magnificent new hotel will be erected by DELMONICO on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, opposite Booth's Theatre.

The Cretan Struggle.

The little lecture hall corner Broadway and Twentieth-street was well filled last evening, by an audience that listened to Mr. J. E. H. SKINNER, an Englishman, as he recounted his experiences and observations among the people of the Island of Crete, in the Mediterranean, with whom their rulers, the Turks, are at war. This island, he said, is about two hundred miles in length and about thirty miles in breadth, and contains a population of about a quarter of a million of human beings, all of them of Grecian origin. One-fifth of this number are nominally Turks, as they have embraced the religion of Mohammed, and are supporters of the Pasha of Turkey. In former days the population was 1,500,000, and at the time of the great Turkish conquest, two hundred years ago, nearly 1,000,000; but misgovernment and oppression have proven deadly enemies to the growth of numbers. Two years ago meetings were held at various points on the island, and earnest protests were issued therefrom against the unfair and cruel treatment of the people by their oppressors. The Turks refused to hear their grievances, but ordered them to disperse and go to their homes. This they refused to do, and the result was a desperate conflict between the Government soldiers and those of the Cretans. The Turkish army has been variously overestimated, but it is probable that it numbers considerably more than the Cretan forces of 20,000 to 30,000 half-armed men. The latter are brave men, who say that they will suffer utter destruction before they will again yield to the yoke of their tyrannical rulers. Every port is blockaded by OMAR PASHA's vessels, which prevent communication with the island. Swift little vessels are employed, however, to carry food, clothing and ammunition to the insurgents. The people are suffering to an extent almost indescribable, and hail every arrival of assistance or relief with great joy. They are particularly in need of ambulances. Mr. SKINNER said it was his purpose to receive subscriptions which might be offered by the charitable for the purchase of such conveyances. The Turks, he said, mangle and torture the bodies of the wounded Cretans upon the field frightfully, but if the latter were provided with the means of being borne away rapidly these horrible things would not occur so frequently.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BODY OF A SUICIDE RECOVERED.—On the morning of the 22d of December, 1867, Mrs. MARGARET LATTISON, a widow lady, residing with her mother at No. 324 Fourth-avenue, dressed herself as if for church, and soon after departed from the house. She never returned alive, and her unaccountable disappearance caused the family great distress, anxiety and sorrow. A search was instituted, and resulted in the discovery of some portions of Mrs. LATTISON's out-door costume, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, which led the relatives to believe that she had committed suicide by plunging into the East River. Nothing further was heard of the missing lady until Sunday last, when PATRICK MULLCAHY, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, discovered the remains of the misguided woman in the water near One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. He procured a boat and brought the body to the shore, when the Police notified Coroner ROLLINS. At the inquest ANNIE E. AMES, living in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, testified that she had been acquainted with the deceased, and saw her alive for the last time some time during the latter part of November, when Mrs. LATTISON seemed quite despondent, as she had for some weeks previous. The cause of this despondency was, as the witness understood, a love affair, though she knew none of the particulars. The mother of the deceased stated that her daughter appeared, at times, quite demented, and she had to watch her. This closed the testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The lady was an American by birth, and 26 years of age.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL SUICIDE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of LOUIS ULLRICHS, *alias* Henry Jansen, who was found dead in his bed at Room No. 9 in the New-England Hotel, corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery. The Coroner's deputy, Dr. WETTENGEL, found on the table in the room a quantity of white powder, sprinkled about, and it proved, on analysis, to be morphine. At the *post-mortem* examination traces of this drug were found in the stomach and other organs. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. It appears that the deceased was a native of Germany, 36 years of age. An honorable discharge as a sergeant from the Seventh New-York Volunteers was found among his effects. It was also stated that he had served in the United States Regular Army during the late war, being wounded at the battle of Val Verde, Texas.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF FALLEN HEROES.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, a public meeting will be held of ladies and gentlemen interested in the proposed great National Fair for the benefit of the destitute widows and mothers of the soldiers and sailors who have died for their country. The call for the meeting is signed by William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Robert Anderson, Daniel Butterfield, James Grant Wilson and Henry Clews. The movement is in the hands of the following National Committee: Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, President; Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. J. Owen Rouse, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. C. Carlisle, Secretary; Henry Clews, Esq., Treasurer.

CHURCH CONCERT.—Last evening a vocal and instrumental concert was given in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of Fifty-second-street, by the choir, assisted by Mrs. Hester Macalister, Miss Jennie Wade, Miss Jennie Dean, Miss Emma Harvey; Messrs. W. H. Harden, Bamar, H. Miller, George Hamilton and others. Mr. Eug. L. Merriam, organist of Dr. Stryker's Church, and Mr. O. P. Perry, organist of this church, presided at the piano and organ. Mr. J. W. Dikeman conducted the entertainment. The selections offered were judiciously made and creditably presented.

THE BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE LINE.—Now that the ice no longer obstructs the Sound, traffic with Connecticut and Rhode Island by water will be fully resumed. The much-admired and truly magnificent steamers *Bristol* and *Providence* will resume their daily trips to Bristol on Monday next, connecting with the trains to Boston. These popular boats are esteemed among the finest ever built in this country, and were constructed expressly for this route. They have all the "modern improvements," gas and hot and cold water. They are built in water-tight compartments; indeed, in every respect they have but few rivals afloat in their speed, comfort and safety.

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS FOR THE BARNUM PERFORMANCES.—At 9:30 o'clock last evening, EDWIN PRATT, formerly an *attaché* of Barnum's Museum, was arrested by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, for offering for sale counterfeit tickets of admission for the performance to be given this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the employés at the Museum. Two hundred of the counterfeit tickets were found in his possession. PRATT was locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station, and will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, to-day.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—At 9:15 last night, a fire broke out in the clothing and furnishing store of J. WOLF, No. 25 Chatham-street. The firemen were promptly on on hand, but before the flames could be extinguished the stock on the premises was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000 on stock, which is said to be fully insured. The building is owned by Mr. WM. SIMPSON; damage, $1,000; insured.

TEMPERANCE.—Dodworth Hall was visited last evening by a large audience, gathered on the occasion of the Twenty-second Anniversary of Mosaic Temple of Honor, No. 1. The programme consisted of an address by Mr. EDWARD CARSWELL, the Canadian orator, and recitations, songs, tableaus, &c., by ladies and gentlemen connected with the Temple, and others. Frequent and hearty applause marked the decided approbation of the audience.

ASSAULTED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.—At a late hour last night Sergt. LOCKWOOD, of the Twenty-third Precinct, found JAMES GORDON lying on the sidewalk in Sixty-second-street, near Third-avenue, suffering from a serious wound on the head inflicted with a slung-shot by an unknown man, who assaulted him as he was passing through the street. GORDON was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital. His assailant escaped.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN-STREET.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the grocery-store No. 8 Franklin-street, kept by WILLIAM MULCAHY, caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. The fire was extinguished by Capt. JOURDAN and several officers of the Sixth Precinct Police. The damage to the stock and building amounted to $50; insured for $500.

FIRE IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the grocery-store of CAMPBELL & GALWAY, No. 404 Fourth-avenue. The Police extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to $700, fully insured.

LIFE IN THE BREASTWORKS.—Rev. ALFRED C. ROE last evening repeated his lecture entitled "Life in the Breastworks before Petersburg," in the church corner of Broome and Ridge streets. The lecturer gave an animated account of army life, with its ever-varying incidents, and was warmly applauded by his audience.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening, at their rooms in Red Hook-lane. There was a large attendance of members. Dr. THORNE, Vice-President, presided. Mr. C. P. SMITH, President of the Board for the past twenty years, sent in his resignation, which was accepted and a Committee appointed to prepare a document to the effect that the Board regretted the resignation of Hon. Mr. SMITH and thanking him for his long and valuable services. Mr. FIELD then nominated for President Mr. HENRY R. PIERSON. At the request of Mr. HUNTER an informal ballot was taken, which resulted in Mr. THORNE's obtaining 21 votes; Mr. PIERSON, 13; Mr. BURR, 3; Mr. STILL, 1, and Mr. HALL, 1. A formal ballot was next taken; Mr. THORNE got 29 votes; Mr. PIERSON, 10, and Mr. BURR, 1. Mr. THORNE was declared duly elected. He briefly addressed the Board, thanked them for the honor, and said he trusted he would prove himself a worthy successor of the gentleman who had preceded him. Votes were then taken for Vice-President, which resulted in the election of Mr. PIERSON. J. W. BULKLEY was elected Superintendent; JAS. CRUIKSHANK, Deputy Superintendent; HENRY DEAN, Clerk; G. A. W. STUART, Secretary; and NATHANIEL CRISSWELL, Messenger, when the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday evening, Mr. OSBORNE in the Chair. The principal business transacted was the passing of a resolution of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer of this County is authorized, on behalf of this Board, to borrow, in anticipation of the taxes thereof, the sum of $450,000, payable as directed by Chap. 107, Laws of 1863.

This resolution was attached to the report of the Finance Committee, and was based on a communication received from the County Treasurer, stating that the above deficit existed in the funds available for the payment of State taxes. The meeting adjourned to the 2d of April.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens quiet and steady. Consols 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American Securities open quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾@71⅞
Illinois Centrals	89½
Erie Shares	49½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 10—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 10—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet at the following prices:

Middling Uplands	10½d.@10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day are likely to reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm. Corn 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 4s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 46s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market opens dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market is dull and steady. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 2d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10—1:20 P. M.

Consols are somewhat firmer, and are now quoted at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account.

American securities are quiet and steady, with the exception of Illinois Centrals, which are firmer at 89½.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 10—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firm; Corn, however, is dull, and prices have declined to 43s. ⅌ cwt. for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm, but unchanged. Lard dull, and declined 6d. since last report; sales have just been made at 58s. ⅌ cwt. Other articles are quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10—5 P. M.

Consols close quiet and steady at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account. American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	71¾@71⅞
Erie shares	49½
Illinois Centrals	89½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 10—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close easier at 75¾@75⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—Under a more favorable trade report, the Cotton market closes firm, though quotably unaltered. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	10½d.@10⅝d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	10⅜d.@10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.@10⅞d.

The sales have been about 10,000 bales. The Manchester market for fabrics and yarns is active and firmer.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay during the last two weeks of February foot up 30,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady. California Wheat has declined to 15s. 11d. ⅌ cental, and Oats have advanced to 4s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. The other articles of the list are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is entirely without change.

The market for articles of American Produce is dull and steady. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firm at 25s. 6d. Petroleum dull.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 10—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 43 francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 10.

SUGAR, 7½@7¾ reals ⅌ arrobe for No. 12, D. S. Exchange on London, 9¾@10 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States Currency, 30¾@31½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 10.

FLOUR less active at $8 75@$10 50 for low grades to Choice Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet, with sellers of No. 2 at $1 97, and buyers at $1 96½. CORN quiet at 81½c.@81¾c. for New, and 86c. for No. 1, and 82½c. for No. 2. OATS very dull at 56½c.@56¾c. RYE quiet at $1 56@$1 66 for No. 1, and $1 62@$1 63 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at $2 12@$2 14 for No. 2, and $1 80@$1 85 for Rejected. MESS PORK quiet and nominal at $23 50@$23 75. LARD 14¾c.@15¼c. CUT MEATS quiet and nearly nominal; Cumberland Middles, 11c. loose. DRESSED HOGS $10 00@$10 50, for light and heavy lots, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS $8 25@$8 30 for light, and $8 50@$8 75 for Medium to Fair, and $9@$9 35 for Good to Choice Smooth. BEEF CATTLE quiet and nominally unchanged at $5 25@$8 37½ for Common to Choice Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS 2,400 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 650 bushels Oats, 1,000 Dressed Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 10.

FLOUR steady at $11@$11 25 for Family. WHEAT firmer and in demand at $2 45@$2 50 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN in good demand at 84c.@85c. for Ear, and 86c. for Shelled. OATS demanded; sales at 69c. for No. 1. RYE firmer at $1 75@$1 78 for No. 1. BARLEY advancing and scarce, with but little offering. COTTON dull and nominal at 23½c. for Middling; buyers have withdrawn from the market. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 170 hhds. at $6 50@$9 30 for Lugs, and $10 25@$24 for Leaf. WHISKY drooping. MESS PORK held at $24 25; no sales; sales of Bulk Shoulders at 10c., packed; 9½c. delivered at Crawfordsville, Ind. Sides held at 11c. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD in demand at 15c.; sales 500 tcs.; 15⅛c. was generally asked. Gold, 139¾.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 10.

FLOUR steady; sales, 600 bbls.; City Ground Spring, $10@$10 25. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 2; Chicago Spring at $2 18c. CORN steady; sales, two cars Old in store, at $1 09c; four cars New, on the track, at $1 08c. OATS quiet; sales, 800 bushels Western, at 75c.; 2,500 do. at 74c.; all in store. RYE—asking $1 65c. for Western. BARLEY neglected. MESS PORK, $24 50c. LARD, 16¼c.@17c. GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 420,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 do.; Oats, 36,000 do.; Barley, 32,000 do.; Rye, 6,000 do.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 10.

COTTON quiet at 25½c.@26½c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16c.; Refined, in bond, 24c.@24½c. FLOUR dull; small Sales Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 50@$10 50; Extra Family $10 50@$12. WHEAT in poor supply; commands full prices; Red, $2 50@$2 55; Kentucky White, $3 25@$3 30. RYE comes in slowly and is in fair demand at $1 75. CORN advanced 2c.; sales 5,000 bushels Mixed Western, $1 20@$1 22; 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 22. OATS steady at 85c.@87c. GROCERIES, little doing. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $25@$25 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 10.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 25c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 2,805 bales; exports, 14,222 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Extra $10 50; Treble, $13; Choice, $14 25@$14 75. CORN firmer at $1@$1 05. OATS steady and firm at 78c.@80c. LARD dull and depressed; keg, 16½. PORK declined; offered at $26. BACON lower; Shoulders retailing at 12c.@12½c., Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Sterling Exchange, 151@154; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 140¾@141.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 10.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 380 bushels Amber Wisconsin at $2 45. CORN unchanged; sales 2,200 bushels at $1 25 for No. 1. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED better; Shorts, $36. SHIPSTUFFS, $41@$42 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to Albany, $1; to New-York, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 10.

TOBACCO active at full rates; sales 180 hhds.; Lugs, $5 25; Leaf, $17; Selections, $26; Hart County, $31@$35. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 50@$8 75. COTTON, 22½c.@23½c. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. CORN, 75c.@80c. for ear and shelled, in bulk. OATS, in bulk, 69c.@70c. LARD, 15¾c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BULK MEATS unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 10.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts—492 head; the supply was light; sales of extra at $14@$14 50; first quality, $13@$13 75; second quality, $11 50@$11 75; third quality, $9 50@$11. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts—3,010 head; the market was drooping and prices are slightly lower; sales at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 10.

Stock steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 140⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 12	New-York	London.
Europe	March 14	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Henry Chauncey	March 11	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	March 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M. 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Spring style of gents' hats. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 10—*In steamer Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—Messrs. Sullivan, Sargent and family, Carpi, Porter, Mayer, Drake, Erlebach, Alijan, Lavigne, Auger, D'Aubigne, O'Reilly and lady, Leduc, Lanyer and family, Briggotti, Visconti, Volpe, Hecht, Seeber and lady, Finchon and mother, Campbell, Lamon, Marchand, Chapuis, Johnson, Chanard Maitre, Mancan Schwigruber and daughter, Bertrand and lady, Picquenot, Towimer and lady, Gaillard, King, Biederman, Greppo, Labarre, Mayer, Delisle, Leslier, Delancey, Franck, Fredel, Hilton, Hill; Mesdames Gerpron, Bourgoise, Grado, Muller, Vandewood, Hedel.

In Steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mr. Boughton, Mr. Gavin, Thos. Leer, H. Battersly, A. D. Grassi, A. McAuliffe, H. Green, H. Harris, Rev. C. Meulder, Alex Emory, Ed. S. Brewer, Mr. Jacques and lady, Master I. Jacques, J. Jacques, R. Sharp, John Murphy, Master Murphy, Hendrick Vel Weyden, H. Simmons, W. T. Allamon, Wm. Lane, Mrs. Golden, C. Blank, Mr. Lincoln, T. D. Douglass, John Proctor, Wm. Quigley, George Abbott, Miss Mary Abbott, Miss Jane Abbott, Julia Abbott, Annie Abbott.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mrs. H. J. Atkins and child, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, D. Holmes and wife, Miss C. Lewis, Miss Nora Graham, H. C. Lord, A. S. Burdinett, Frank Veo, E. H. Adams, Julius Sellner, H. D. Hawley, P. Feely, Jos. Doyle, wife and child, Mr. Lippman, wife and child, John Davies, and 6 in steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—C. A. Lengick, John Flynn, James W. Quintard, E. P. Schuyler, E. Butler, A. Kingsbury and wife, H. Matthews, R. W. Montgomery, J. Pollick, Mrs. D. B. Iveson, child and nurse, D. C. Richardson, J. King, lady and child, Mrs. J. R. Johnson, H. R. Banks, W. L. Dawson, D. P. Thompson, J. McDaniel, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from Charleston—P. Murphy, Miss Kate Wilson, Miss C. Unger, S. Powers, Daniel James, J. H. Huff, Mrs. West, Mrs. Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets...... 6 02 | Moon rises.. 9 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 30 | Gov. Island. 10 19 | Hell Gate.... 11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. Woodward, Hazell, South Amboy; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Caractacus, (Br.,) Murey, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Hellespont, Soule, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Barks Lucy Frances, Allen, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Arthur, (Prus.,) Schafer, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sirene, (Prus.,) Rentel, Antwerp, Funch, Mieneke & Wendt; Estafitte, (Brem.,) Lankman, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs J. H. Epping, (Meckl.,) Bulow, Bristol, H. W. O. Edye; Richmond, Powers, Arroyo, Miller & Houghton; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Wilmington, N. C., Bryan Pease; Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Arecibo, P. R., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 7, 30 miles N. E. from Cape Roman, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. 8th, 35 miles N. E. from Frying-pan Lightship, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah. Same day, 23 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre Feb. 28, via Brest 29th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 65 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. March 5, at 1 P. M., lat. 47 18, lon. 37 25, Paris time, spoke steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool, with loss of screw. 6th, lat. 45 40, lon. 44, saw an American ship flying a white flag with a red ball in it. 9th, 450 miles off Sandy Hook, saw ship Hudson, from London for New-York.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Feb. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had very heavy westerly gales to lon. 40. March 4, lat. 46 56 N., lon. 37 20 W., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans March 1, and S. W. Pass on the 2d, via Havana 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale for 48 hours. March 9, at 10:20 A. M., lat. 35 55, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with a bark, showing red flag with white letter T.

Steamship Fulton, Merry, Aspinwall March 3, with mdse. and 149 passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Dilpussund, (of London,) Jones, Shanghae Nov. 18, with teas to master. Passed Angiers Dec. 2, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 12; crossed the equator Feb. 8. Dec. 7, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 14 S., lon. 101 E., had a cyclone, which lasted 20 hours, and had to run before it for 24 hours, and lost and split sails; at the same time, saw a large ship totally dismasted, and on her beam ends, but it blowing a hurricane at the time, could render her no assistance; has had heavy northerly gales since passing Bermuda.

Brig Osprey, (of Quebec,) Paitenas, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to James Edmiston & Bros. March 2, lat. 32, lon. 76 50, had a heavy gale from S. E.; hove to for 20 hours; lost foretopmast-staysail, split foresail; shipped heavy seas on deck, started bulwarks.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Higgins, Castellamare 55 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 5, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps—vessel to James Henry. Had fine weather the first part of the passage, but for the last 15 ds. has had northerly gales; stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig A. R. Dunlap, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dunlap, Barbados 12 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethey, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. March 2, from lat. 30 to 32, lon. 79, had a heavy gale from S. to W.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Galveston 31 ds., with cotton to A. Abbott. Had light winds and calms the first part of the passage; passed Cape Hatteras Feb. 28; since that time has had N. W. gales.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Cardenas Feb. 25, with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras. March 3, lat. 34 50, lon. 75 35, experienced a heavy gale from S. to N. W.; had to lay to 3 ds.; lost billet-head, house on deck, and damaged the decks.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of Providence,) Freeman, Barbados Feb. 15, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. March 4, lat. 34, lon. 72, had a gale from N. E., in which lost flying jibboom, split fore and main sails, stove boat on deck, and received other damage. Feb. 28, Mr. A. C. Miller, of New-York, passenger, died on board, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Butler, Baltimore 7 ds., with corn to E. L. Perot.

Schr. Snow Squall, Stimpson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oceanus, Satteriee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Abigail Haley, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Mincey, Elizabethport, for Fredericksburg, Va.

Schr. A. S. Cammann, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lydia Ann May, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John R. Watson, Stokes, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Schofield, New-London.

Schr. J. Rusling, Bathcoke, New-London.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Newport.

Schr. E. Bacon, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Arlington, Tyler, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Admiral, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Sherman, Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston.

Schr. Perfection, Low, New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig Hazard, McFarland, Sagua 13 days.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—One brig in the offing, bound in. Wind light S. W., and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Bremen, for Bremen; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 10—Arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans; bark Meta, from Marseilles; brigs W. N. Z., from Mayaguez; R. M. Heslin, from Cienfuegos; Marguerite, from Port-au-Prince; schrs. Planet, from Cape Haytien; Britannia, from Surinam; Carrie M. Rich, Darien; Fannie Blake, Satilla River; Marie S. Lewis, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, March 10—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Hartstene, for Havre; W. S. Doughton, for New-York; C. Montgomery, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, March 10—Arr. bark Jenny Young, from Antwerp.

Cld. bark Ellen, for Montevideo; bark Sharpsburg, for Liverpool.

Also arr. steamships Port-au-Prince, from Boston; San Salvador, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 10.—The brig St. Juan Sebastian, Lilado, master, of and 47 days from Tobasco, has put into this harbor in distress. She is laden with logwood and fustic. She has started her frame, lost her boats, and is short of provisions.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed up for Baltimore: Brigs Jane Brandage, from Matanzas; Frank S. Allen, from Porto Rico; Prince Alfred, from Cienfuegos; schr. Emma, from Demerara; brig Caroline, from Sagua. Spoke 10 miles out in the roads, bark Bertha Temple, from Norfolk for Liverpool, with cotton.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 10, 1868.

The Stratford Shoal Light-vessel has been carried away from her station by the ice. She will be replaced as soon as possible. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 5—The steamship Star of the Union arrived yesterday from New-Orleans. The steamship St. Louis also arrived from Boston, and soon after sailed again for New-Orleans.

March 10—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, sailed to-day for New-Orleans. The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sailed to-day for Philadelphia. The steamship Columbia, from New-York March 5, arrived here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Tibbetts, of the Inman line, which left New-York on the 24th ult., arrived at this port at a late hour last evening, on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship City of Limerick, Capt. Lochead, from New-York, reached this port to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

The Cunard freight steamship Tripoli, Capt. Anderson, from New-York Feb. 27, arrived yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY are gratified to announce that they have completed arrangements for supplying the Gettysburg Medicinal Water on a scale commensurate with the demand. Physicians and invalids desiring information as to the therapeutic value and virtue of this water, will, on application to the office of the Company, be furnished with printed copies of statements of invalids, and reports of eminent physicians, as to its curative effects, the only unerring test of the value of any water or medicine. This combined testimony establishes beyond all reasonable doubt the superiority of this Water as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, gravel, dyspepsia, kidney, urinary, bronchial and bowel diseases, over all others known to Materia Medica, or the mineral springs of modern times. It is confidently claimed to be the best, if not the only commercial medicinal water ever put in the market, undergoing no changes in taste, appearance, temperature or medicinal virtues.

For sale in large or small quantities by Demas Barnes & Co., Creswell, Hazard & Co., Hegeman & Co., J. Milhau & Son, Hudnut & Co., and druggists generally.

GETTYSBURG SPRING CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

RAYMOND'S
STOCK OF
SPRING CLOTHING,
IS COMPLETE.
SPRING
OVERCOATS!
REMARKABLE FOR VARIETY
AND
Unrivaled Cheapness,
$8 TO $24.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

SPRING 1868.
ENTIRE SUITS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON
FOR $18.
LIGHT OVERCOATS,
$12.
The very Latest Production, and much Lower in Price than anything previously Manufactured.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, (near Canal-st.)
SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN
AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.
Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds water and steam inside of them, offers
POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.
Great economy of fuel over other boilers replaced by it, durability, compactness, simplicity, great facility for examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, has no joints in the fire, lightness, hence low freights, largest boilers, equal in strength to smallest as parts are uniform in size and strength and very light, hence largest boilers can be erected in most inaccessible locations and transported on mules for mountain and
MINING OPERATIONS.
No special skill required in erection or operation, lower cost for setting and reasonable price. Pamphlets, price lists, &c., mailed. Also,
ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES,
Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.
JOHN B. ROOT,
Root Steam Engine Works,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

STARTLING INVENTION!
LOCKE'S PATENT
SELF LIGHTING
GAS BURNER
NO ELECTRICITY,
NO FRICTION,
NO CHEMICALS.
TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED.
Applied to any gas fixture without alteration.
Samples sent free on receipt of $1.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to the trade.
All communications addressed to
RICHARD S. LOCKE,
Secretary Self-Lighting Gas Burner Co.,
No. 451 Broome-st.,
New-York City.

STEAM ENGINES
FROM 4 TO 300 HORSE-POWER—Including LOOMIS PATENT CUT-OFF ENGINES, SLIDE VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES, and PORTABLE ENGINES. Also, IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, GRAIN MILLS, &c.
Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.
WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
UTICA, N. Y.
Warerooms No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York,
and Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

FIRE ESCAPES
FOR
TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made to conform to the requirements of the new law, by
GEORGE R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Office No. 201 Centre-st., Cor. Howard.
Excelsior Iron Works, Foot of 14th-st., East River.

FRIEND PITTS,
NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
IN A FEW DAYS.
SALES AT COST PRICES WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO DAYS LONGER.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by
JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 269, March 10, 1868.
41, 44, 34, 72, 18, 30, 17, 48, 27, 8, 60, 29, 7.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 270, March 10, 1868.
27, 9, 1, 73, 3, 40, 10, 75, 60, 57, 21, 71, 46, 29.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 217, March 10, 1868.
16, 11, 27, 51, 7, 43, 10, 4, 28, 40, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 218, March 10, 1868.
45, 70, 66, 68, 73, 36, 14, 67, 18, 23, 55, 26, 31.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 189 Fulton-st.